The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,022.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town...	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto ..... „	2 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

Aug.		Augu-t.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondicherry 27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras 29
„ Narrakel	19	„ Cocanada..... 31
		Sept.
„ Allepey	20	„ Vizagapatam..... 1
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Bimlipatam 2
„ Colombo	22	„ Gopalpore 2
„ Galle.....	23	„ False Point..... 3
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive CALCUTTA 4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH 10
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao 10
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire 14
„ Muscat.....	26	„ Linga 17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas 20
„ Linga	30	„ Muscat..... 22
	Sep.	
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur 23
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee 27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY 30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Ogilvie, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	.....	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	 8	
Port Said.....	38	24	 8	
Alexandria.....	40	26	 9-10	
Messina	45	32	 12	
Naples	47	33	 13	Including Wines.
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles(transhipment as Genoa)...	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cosens, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CONNEMARRA, Captain Holmes, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,

Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ev. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triticle Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Pin Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas, assorted of sizes.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Announcements of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c' seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be had on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 15th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (2,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BINDOSTAN, (3,118 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Mastapoilams, &c., &c.

Bombay, 10th August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF BEST SPARKLING WINES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, the following Sparkling Wines.

36 Cases Quarts, Sparkling Hock
39 ditto ditto ditto Moselle

Also,

7 Cases quarts fine Pale Sherry, remarkably clear.

N.B.—These are of very high character and still bear favourable comparison with wines which, by private sale, command much higher rates than it is probable these will realize at auction. For the convenience of parties who may not be able to attend the sale, orders to purchase will be received, and registered in the order of their receipt will be carried out with great accordingly.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER, SPENCER'S PATENT.

FIFTH CONSIGNMENT of these most excellent FILTERS just unpacked.

A large number are now in use in all parts of the Presidency, and the Testimonials as to their efficiency are most satisfactory.

It is the only Filter that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by decomposing its organic matter, so that from bog, or sewage water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20, purifies in 24 hours	10	to	15 gal.
No. 2, Rs. 28, „	„		17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38, „	„		25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with order.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—As Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

LIVERY STABLES, FORT.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR HIRE.

Shigram and Horse, per Day	Rs. 4
Broughsm and Horse, per Day	„ 5
Hackeon and Horse, per Day	„ 5

Or by the Month, at a REDUCED RATE.

Apply to Mr. T. B. COULSON, No. 9, Military Square.

TERMS—CASH.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent "Crown" Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so generally appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Dates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
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Through Trains from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
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Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
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Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

TO LADIES LEAVING INDIA.—WANTED, a clean, active, and intelligent AYAH, accustomed to Children, and able to do Fine Washing and Plain Sewing. One who speaks English preferred.

Any Lady who can recommend one is requested to address Mrs. THELWALL, Ootacamund.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

ALL

LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8TH AUGUST 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to MOOLJEE & Co.,

Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 3rd August 1871.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed and submitted for consideration :—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. W. M. Macaulay be appointed Liquidator.
3. That the Liquidator be authorised to receive, in compensation for the Company's property and business, 400 shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 250 shall be deemed to be paid up in a Company about to be formed, and to be called "The Sind Pares Company, Limited;" such Shares to be distinctive among the Members of this Company, Kurrachee Press Company, Limited, in the proportion of two shares in the new Company for each share in the present Company.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 3rd August 1871.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION ACT, 1871.

ALL HOLDERS of POLICIES of ASSURANCE issued by any Company named in the Schedule to this Notice are hereby required to take Notice, that in pursuance of decisions of the Court of Chancery and of Lord Cairns (the Arbitrator appointed by the above-named Act) they will (except as hereinafter mentioned) be deemed to have claims against the Albert Life Assurance Company only, and not to have any claim against the Company which issued the particular Policy or any other of the Companies named in the Schedule.

The following are the Policy-holders above referred to as excepted (namely) those in whose particular cases it has been already decided by the Court of Chancery or the Arbitrator that they have a claim against the Company which issued the Policy.

If any person in whose case it has not been already so declared claims to prove on a Policy against any Company named in the Schedule other than the Albert Company, and desires to assert that claim, he must send to us, not later than the 15th day of September 1871, a notice to that effect, stating his name, address, and description, the full particulars of his claim, and the special grounds on which he makes himself a claimant on such Company.

All communications relative to this Notice are to be by prepaid post letter addressed to me here.

Dated this 8th day of August 1871.

Albert Life Assurance Company,
Calcutta.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent in India of the Joint Official
Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.

The Schedule above referred to.

The Albert Life Assurance Company.
The Western Life Assurance Society.
The Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.
The Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society.
The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
The National Guardian Assurance Society.
The Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.
The Beacon Life and Fire Assurance Company.
The Kent Mutual Assurance Society.
The Indian Laudable Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Loan and Investment Society.
The St. George Assurance Company.
The London and Continental Assurance Company.
The Manchester and London Life Assurance Association.
The National Provincial Life Assurance Society.
The Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Anchor Assurance Company.
The Falcon Life Assurance Society.
The Empire Assurance Company.
The New Oriental Life Assurance Company.

TO LET, a desirable UPPER STORIED HOUSE on CUMBALLA HILL, the property of Anthony George de Sa, to whom apply for particulars for lient, &c., care of Messrs. FORBES & Co., Bombay.

10th August 1871.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

(EXTRACTUM CARNIS LIEBIG,)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL

FROM THE

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

CAUTION ! This is the only preparation authorised to bear the name of the Inventor, and is, according to the testimony of experts, superior to all others.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PARIAN STATUARY.

A SELECT SERIES OF EXACT REPRODUCTIONS of many of the FINEST SCULPTURES EXTANT.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOCOLAT MENIER,

WHITE, PINK, AND YELLOW,

Received Overland.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR

OF THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

APPLY TO

J. HUDSON WATSON.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—WANTED, three BOOKING CLERKS. Salary on commencing Rs. 40. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, to the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT in CHARGE.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, advertised to be held this day, is hereby POSTPONED, and will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1871, at 3 P.M.

In addition to the business already advertised, the following Resolution will be proposed :—

That the temporary appointment of the Auditors by the Directors, for the purpose of auditing the Accounts to 30th June 1871, be confirmed.

By order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

2nd August 1871.

NOW READY.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MANUAL, Part I., containing all the Rules regarding the LEAVE and ALLOWANCES of the CIVIL SERVICE and JUDGES of the HIGH COURT, corrected to 31st July 1871, Price ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS, exclusive of Postage.—Apply to TUDOR TREVOR, Esq., Accountant General's Office, Bombay. Orders must be prepaid.

Bombay, 9th August 1871.

"BEECHLANDS" ESTATE,

IN UMMUTHNAD, OF THE VEDDAYNALKNAD TALOOK,

IN THE PROVINCE OF COORG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION having been made for LOST TITLE-DEEDS of the Estate described above, on behalf of Mr. J. TANNER, of London, and it appearing that the Estate stands registered in the Books of the Superintendent of Coorg in the name of Mr. J. GILLIBRAND, the said J. Gillibrand, or any other person or persons who may have claims in connection with the Title-deeds of the said Estate are hereby required to refer the same to the undersigned, within six months from the date of this Notice, on the expiry of which period the application in question will be finally disposed of.

H. G. THOMSON,
Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

Coorg Superintendent's Office, Mercara,
Coorg, 1st August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of THE GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED) of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed and submitted for consideration :—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. W. M. Macaulay be appointed Liquidator.
3. That the Liquidator be authorised to receive, in compensation for the Company's property and business, 400 shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 250 shall be deemed to be paid up in a Company about to be formed, and to be called "The Sind Pares Company, Limited;" such Shares to be distinctive among the Members of this Company, Kurrachee Press Company, Limited, in the proportion of two shares in the new Company for each share in the present Company.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 3rd August 1871.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION ACT, 1871.

ALL HOLDERS of POLICIES of ASSURANCE issued by any Company named in the Schedule to this Notice are hereby required to take Notice, that in pursuance of decisions of the Court of Chancery and of Lord Cairns (the Arbitrator appointed by the above-named Act) they will (except as hereinafter mentioned) be deemed to have claims against the Albert Life Assurance Company only, and not to have any claim against the Company which issued the particular Policy or any other of the Companies named in the Schedule.

The following are the Policy-holders above referred to as excepted (namely) those in whose particular cases it has been already decided by the Court of Chancery or the Arbitrator that they have a claim against the Company which issued the Policy.

If any person in whose case it has not been already so declared claims to prove on a Policy against any Company named in the Schedule other than the Albert Company, and desires to assert that claim, he must send to us, not later than the 15th day of September 1871, a notice to that effect, stating his name, address, and description, the full particulars of his claim, and the special grounds on which he makes himself a claimant on such Company.

All communications relative to this Notice are to be by prepaid post letter addressed to me here.

Dated this 8th day of August 1871.

Albert Life Assurance Company,
Calcutta.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent in India of the Joint Official
Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.

The Schedule above referred to.

The Albert Life Assurance Company.
The Western Life Assurance Society.
The Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.
The Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society.
The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
The National Guardian Assurance Society.
The Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.
The Beacon Life and Fire Assurance Company.
The Kent Mutual Assurance Society.
The Indian Laudable Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Loan and Investment Society.
The St. George Assurance Company.
The London and Continental Assurance Company.
The Manchester and London Life Assurance Association.
The National Provincial Life Assurance Society.
The Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Anchor Assurance Company.
The Falcon Life Assurance Society.
The Empire Assurance Company.
The New Oriental Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ANNUITY OR ENDOWMENT CONTRACTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION ACT, 1871.

ALL HOLDERS OF ANNUITY OR ENDOWMENT CONTRACTS issued by any Company named in the Schedule to this Notice, are hereby required to deliver to me, not later than the Thirtieth day of September 1871, the original contracts held by them, in order that the same may be examined, and that the direction of the Arbitrator may be taken thereon.

All communications relative to this Notice are to be by prepaid post letter addressed to me here.

Dated this 11th day of August 1871.

Albert Life Assurance Company,
Calcutta.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent in India of the Joint Official
Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.

The Schedule above referred to.

The Albert Life Assurance Company.
The Western Life Assurance Society.
The Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.
The Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society.
The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
The National Guardian Assurance Society.
The Times Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.
The Beacon Life and Fire Assurance Company.
The Kent Mutual Assurance Society.
The Indian Laudable Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Loan and Investment Society.
The St. George Assurance Company.
The London and Continental Assurance Company.
The Manchester and London Life Assurance Association.
The National Provincial Life Assurance Society.
The Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Anchor Assurance Company.
The Falcon Life Assurance Society.
The Empire Assurance Company.
The New Oriental Life Assurance Company.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 175).

A BUNGALOW at Byculla, (Rs. 80).
A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 60).

Several other BUNGALOWS in different localities, too numerous to advertise in detail.—Apply to

BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.

17, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY EVALJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 16 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 175).

A BUNGALOW at Byculla, (Rs. 80).
A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, (Rs. 60).

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The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Spinning shares at quoted rates. Other shares closed steady.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Woodward, Ensign, 49th Regiment, from leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st July 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Captain G. J. Smart to be Major, from the 18th June 1871.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of Major M. Barton, 83th Foot, and of Captain M. T. Carmichael, 92nd Highlanders ; and is pleased to make the following promotions :—

85th Foot.—Captain William Hallowes to be Major, by purchase, vice Barton, who retires. Dated 31st July 1871.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Charles Dutton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hallowes, promoted. Dated 31st July 1871.

Ensign Wellesley Welman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dutton, promoted. Dated 31st July 1871.

92nd Highlanders.—Lieutenant David Papillon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carmichael, who retires. Dated 26th July 1871.

Ensign Richard Cotton Cavendish to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Papillon, promoted. Dated 26th July 1871.

General Order of the 9th September 1870, permitting the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Bradshaw L. P. Reilly, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, is cancelled. Dated 24th July 1871.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee :—

Captain J. M. Stewart, 21st Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are reported by a special committee to have passed the examination in the Punjabee language, on the 20th July 1871 :—

Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Conolly, Royal Artillery, 5th Punjab Native Infantry.

The undermentioned medical subordinate was reported qualified for promotion, by the last half yearly committee, to the grade of Apothecary on the 15th July 1871 :—

1st Class Assistant Apothecary C. Fox, 20th Hussars.

Erratum—In G. O. C. C. dated 7th July 1871, p. 332, directing the undermentioned medical subordinates to proceed and join the Medical College, Calcutta ; for—"passed Hospital Apprentice," read "Hospital Apprentice" ;—

Hospital Apprentice W. C. Hewitt.
Hospital Apprentice C. D. Mitchell.
Hospital Apprentice T. McCaffery.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 6th June, directing Assistant Surgeon C. J. McKenna to relieve Assistant Surgeon C. W. Calthrop of the medical charge of the 26th Native Infantry, and placing the services of the latter officer at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Forces, for temporary civil employ.

Gwalior District order dated the 3rd July, directing all reports of the station of Morar and Fortress of Gwalior to be made to Colonel J. Eliot, Royal Artillery, vice Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C. B., V. C., proceeded on leave.

Rohilkund District order, dated the 10th July, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon F. P. Staples, doing duty with the 2nd battalion 25th Foot, to proceed to the new hill station of Pachmaurree, for duty.

Saugor Station order, dated the 10th May last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet Colonel G. T. Radcliffe, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Brigadier General R. O. Bright, C. B., proceeding to take over command of the Saugor district.

2nd Battalion 69th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 2nd July, appointing Brevet Major R. W. Hinxman, temporarily to act as Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 1st instant, vice Lieutenant F. W. Robins.

62nd Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 26th June, appointing Ensign J. Clibborn to be Interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 14th idem, vice Ensign E. J. G. Lewis, nominated to another appointment.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 30th June, appointing Captain H. L. Hawkins, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, with effect from the 15th May last, vice Major H. H. Osborn, employed on court-martial duty at Murree.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 3rd July, appointing Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, until the return from Murree of Captain G. C. Ross, from court-martial duty.

21st Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 4th July, appointing Lieutenant Colonel J. Hudson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, rejoined from special duty at Rawulpindee, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Theiwall, C. B., proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Second Captain the Honorable R. Hare, (B Battery A Brigade), to Murree, from the 7th July to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Local Captain T. B. Tyler, (Inspector in Gunnery A Brigade,) to remain at Cashmere, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Hunt, 18th Brigade, to remain in England, from the 20th May 1871 to the 20th May 1872, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant E. W. Nash, G Battery 8th Brigade, to remain at Bokloh, from the 3rd July to the 15th August, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, No. 4 Battery 24th Brigade, to Simla, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Riding Master W. Johnston, 16th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Assistant-Surgeon J. D. Gunning, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

97th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant A. L. Creasy, to Bombay, from the 8th July to the 8th August, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant M. W. Brock, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. L'Estrange, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (1st Battalion)—Paymaster F. O. Sargeant, to Cashmere, from the 9th April to the 9th October, on medical certificate.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 10th May, p. 220].

36th Foot—Assistant Surgeon R. G. FitzGerald, to Murree, from the 18th April to the 25th June, on private affairs.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant R. W. S. Burnet, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel W. R. E. Alexander, (Commandant 1st Bengal Cavalry,) from the 1st August to the 15th October, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

General List, Infantry.—Captain C. E. D. Branson, (attached to the 26th Native Infantry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 27th July 1871.

Paymaster C. H. Higgett, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, having arrived from England on the 25th July 1871, is directed to proceed and join his regiment at Bellary, on duty, at the public expense.

The following postings are ordered :—

Assistant Surgeon W. Price, M.D., from Left Wing 15th Infantry to 10th Infantry—To join on being relieved.

Assistant Surgeon J. Backhouse, from Deputy Inspector-General's Department, H. S. Force, to Left Wing 15th Infantry—To join.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Laing, M.D., from doing probationary duty in the R. A. Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount, to Deputy Inspector-General's Dept., Indian Medical Dept., Presidency Division.

31st July 1871.

The following extracts from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, are republished :—

"Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd July 1871.

"Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tedlie, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

"Ensign D. D. C. M. C M'Donald, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board."

Leave of absence :—

Colonel J. Kitson, Officiating Commandant 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, from 13th July 1871, or date of departure, to the 19th January 1870,—Bangalore and Nellcherrie, medical certificate.

Acting Sub-Conductor P. Lee, in continuation until the 7th of September 1871—Bangalore, private affairs.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under Section 4 of the Indian Registration Act, 1871, to appoint Mr. W. Kirke to be Inspector-General of Registration for the territories subject to the Punjab Government.

Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Assistant Commissioner Ferozepore, is invested with powers, under section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, and to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

The services of Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, Settlement Officer, Dera Ghazi Khan, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, for a period of three months for special duty in Simla.

Captain R. G. Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, to take charge of the Settlement of the district, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Fryer's absence.

The Reverend W. M. Lethbridge, Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st September 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. D. Ferris, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major F. J. Millar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mozuffurgurh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris.

Major F. M. Birch, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Umritsar, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st August 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Umritsar, vice Major Birch.

Captain H. V. Riddle, Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hall.

The services of Captain M. M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, in Oudh, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SHIPPING.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Montrose, Urie, to London via Cochin.
Ship Berkley Castle, McMillan, to Calcutta.
Ship Huddington, Sargent, to Calcutta.
Ship Futtay Shaw Akbar, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship City of Vienna, to Colombo.
Brig Amasade, to Mozambique.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3 Clara .....Santry .....London, May 1.
Royal George .....Hamilton .....Bombay, July 18.
Martaban .....Selkirk .....Liverpool, April 21.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 5 Sikh .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 4 Arabia (s).....Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 1 case cognac, 15 cases sherry, 1 case port, and 1 case claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

White Adder, 127 cases slate pencils, 8 cases marble toys, and 2 casks table knives, John S Elmore & Co.

Callirhoe, 475 cases old tom, E Rustomjee Mody ; 50 cases brandy, W Watson & Co.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Vienna, 7,000 fire bricks, R Sorabjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Millwall, 100 bales cotton, S Bhoodurnul ; 84 bales cotton, V Luckmeebhoy.

Clara, 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co.

Ceylon (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Defiance, 300 bags linseed, V Mohwjee ; 305 bales cotton, Legatt & Co ; 150 bales cotton, O Dhonderam.

Khedive (s), 204 bales cotton, M. Jaitha & Co ; 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 1 bale wool, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 31 bales cotton, P Dhunjee ; 34 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 35 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co : 60 bales cotton, 7 Ludha & P Lukbha ; 100 bales cotton Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 34 bales wool, C Nensee.

FOR LONDON.

Khidive (s) 76 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co ; 535 bundles linseed and 175 bundles nux vomica, S S Narielwalla ; 84 pieces E teeth, J Durvesh.

Whittington, 15 cases mother o' pearl shells, S Maladina ; 95 cases tea, S & D B Futtakia ; 4 bales hides, H E Jetaker.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s) 3 bales cotton, K Pestamber.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 150 bales cotton, E Framjee ; 31 bundles genda horns and 4 packages E teeth, J Peerbhoy.

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Hindoostan (s), 17 cases gum and 4 packages senna leaves, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALDER—August 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. J. B. Alder, of a daughter.

ALEXANDER—July 30th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major R. Alexander, 20th Hussars, of a daughter.

ANTONIO—August 5th, at Madras, the wife of Assistant Apothecary C. M. Antonio, of a son.

BRANFILL—August 5th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major S. R. Branfill, Govt. Trig. Survey, of a son.

MARTIN—August 2nd, at Kishnaghur, the wife of C. A. Martin, Esq., Professor, Kishnaghur College, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEWART—August 2nd, at Bangalore, William Stewart, Esq., late Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Madras Army, aged 67 years 1 month and 21 days.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.

THE Government of Bombay may be fairly reproached with a quite unfashionable want of zeal to tax the people. It will soon be five months since Sir Richard Temple brought forward a budget assigning to this Presidency ten lacs less than the sum required for the public services of the year ; but up to this time our Government has only imposed upon us new taxes to the amount of six-and-a-half lacs, including the police grant to the Bombay Municipality. It is true that a tax on feasts was proposed, but the design of raising revenue in that way was speedily abandoned ; and, though the officers charged with the re-assessment of Madeh showed the proper official contempt for the "discontent" they acknowledged would be created by a policy which at one stroke doubled the land revenue of the district,—and the ultimate effect of which must be to give the greatest possible discouragement to agriculture by establishing a distinct line of separation between the owner and the cultivators of the soil and leaving to the latter a bare subsistence,—still, there is not much immediate increase of revenue to be derived from the land in Bombay, for the leases fall in but slowly, and it is not yet thought consistent with public faith and policy to directly violate thirty years' leases, though of course no civilized Government in these enlightened days would dream of respecting that antiquated piece of folly—a permanent settlement. Our Government was debarred also, by circumstances, from imitating the alacrity with which other Provincial Governments set about the task of transferring to the land, under the new name of cesses, nearly the whole burden of taxation of which the payers of income tax had been relieved. The remission amounted to 125 lacs, which sum went into the pockets of the official and mercantile classes; and we quoted the other day from the *Pioneer* a statement showing that fresh taxation has been already imposed to the amount of 107½ lacs, of which all but the Bombay quota, of 6½ lacs, is to be contributed by the occupiers of the State farms.

Just as the modern teacher of youth, when he opens a school, calls it an academy, so the modern Anglo-Indian statesman dignifies the old device of making the land in India pay everything by levying a tax and calling it an educational or agricultural cess. The Bombay Government, however, used up this resource long ago. Our ryots have been paying cesses for years back, and Sir S. Fitzgerald and his advisers, however wistfully they may look at the results of decentralization in Bengal, Madras, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, cannot themselves take anything more from the land, because, like Marryatt's midshipman at the captain's table, they find they have got their pockets full already. This is a pity, for nothing can be more charming than the harmony of opinion prevailing among officials as to the eager delight with which both zemindars and ryots pay these new cesses. Mr. F. S. Chapman, we remember, was struck by a similar phenomenon when cesses were first levied in Bombay. The people all with one accord exclaimed that the great desire of their life was at last accomplished, though their pleasure was dashed with just a shade of regret because a too benevolent Government had not asked for a little more The only other institution that seems to rival the cesses in popularity is the salt-tax. That impudent Radical, Mr. Geddes, certainly assured the Finance Committee that the heaviness of the salt-tax is the constant subject of bitter complaint among the poorer classes of natives in Bengal, in which Presidency the tax, according to the *Pioneer*, amounts to Rs. 2 a year for each family, whether it be that of a day-labourer or a wealthy zemindar. But Mr. Grant Duff very properly hinted to this mischief-making witness that good appointments in India were not reserved for public servants who repeated disagreeable stories of this kind. That pattern official, Mr. W. G. Pedder, must be a man altogether to Mr. Grant Duff's taste, for he declared that he never heard any one complain of the salt tax. Of course, Mr. Pedder ought to know whether any tax is disliked by the people. It is notorious that, whenever a poor native feels himself aggrieved, he always pours his full heart in a tale of woe to some high official, who lends him a sympathising ear, and comforts him with spoken essays—which are in themselves a liberal education—on the theory of rent and the desirableness of taxing necessaries of life in India.

It is admitted, however, that in this Presidency neither land nor salt can be made to yield much more at present. Where, then, is Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to find the four or five lacs he still needs to make his income balance his expenditure ? The chief object to be kept in view is, of course, not to levy direct taxation on people who can well afford to pay it. This great principle has been held sacred by all the other Provincial Governments ; and it is gratifying to observe that throughout India it has been found possible, even in these hard times, to impose new taxes bringing in a million sterling without diminishing by a halfpenny the salary of any high official or cutting down the allowances that are essential to the comfort and enjoyment of the great army of tax-collectors. Certainly, no Government ever had a better claim to popularity with its own servants. A Provincial income-tax, therefore, must not be thought of ; and it is difficult to discover any other necessary of life besides salt of which a very small quantity is consumed by the rich, and which can therefore have a duty imposed upon it that will not raise an outcry on the part of that wealthy class of the community which it is our policy to exempt from all taxation.

In this dilemma our Government may, perhaps, be glad to take a hint from a pamphlet just published by Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., with the title "Direct Taxation for India the great Financial Blunder." The author of this pamphlet, who evidently knows the country well, expresses his surprise that the Government has never yet tried to increase its revenue by putting a duty on sugar. There are, he says, in the Bombay presidency alone, 117,171 acres of land planted with sugar cane, yielding 4,178,560 cwts. of produce. A duty of less than 5s. a cwt., or say half the duty now levied on sugar in England, would therefore bring in a revenue of more than eight lacs on the home-grown sugar, without reckoning customs' duty on the large quantity of sugar now imported into Bombay. The pamphleteer maintains that the home duty could be levied with the utmost facility and without expense to the State. "It will be observed," he says, "that, in alluding to the levy "of this duty, I have expressly used the "word *cane* when speaking of the *sugar produce* "of the country. I have done so for two special "reasons. First, to convey a distinct and definite meaning of what may be called the sugar "produce of the country ; and, secondly, because the *cane itself* forms largely an article "of consumption ; as such, in my proposal for "the levy of this duty, I deal alone with "*the cane in its ripe state* irrespective of sugar "extracted therefrom." His proposal is to make the duty 25 per cent. on the value of the ripe cane, which he estimates at Rs. 300 an acre. In other words, he proposes "the levy of Rs. 75 "per acre on *all* land under sugar cane cultivation." His argument that this tax, to be paid in the first instance by the grower, would not be "an extra assessment on the "land," is perfectly sound. It would enter into the cost of production, and be paid by the consumer (it being assumed that an equivalent duty would be imposed on foreign sugar imported), and the rise in price could be easily borne by the consumer, as it would amount to "only Rs. 1 as 8 per Indian maund of 82 lbs., or "Rs. 5 per 1,000 canes consumed in the ripe state." It is well worth the consideration of Government whether any better mode could be suggested of raising 8 or 9 lacs of revenue without letting the people feel that they were being taxed. The author of the pamphlet is so old-fashioned as to wish to recommend his proposed duty to public favour by urging that "sugar is used largely as an article of food "by *the wealthy and well-to-do classes, but* "*not, to any extent, by the poorer classes*"; and that, "such being the case, the incidence of "the tax will fall on those best able to bear the "burden—the great desideratum in all taxation." This argument betrays his ignorance of the principles which now govern the financial policy of India ; but perhaps Sir Seymour Fitzgerald may not be unwilling to overlook this defect and to distinguish himself by authorising the levy of a new tax which would have the altogether exceptional character of pressing but lightly even on the rich and not being felt at all by the poor.

THE floods are abating in the Punjab rivers.

RENEWED proposals for separating Assam from the Government of Bengal are, it has been heard from home, under discussion.

At three different points in the Punjab line the railway embankment has given way. The whole country round Ghazeeabad is said to be entirely under water.

THE Subordinate Judge, as also the Deputy Collector of Burdwan, have been suspended on suspicion (so the "Indian Mirror" states) of having been "parties to the unfair sale of certain lands."

HIS HIGHNESS MULHARAO will be formally invested as Gaekwar to-day, when a robe of state, &c., will be presented to him on behalf of the British Government. A ball, we hear, will be given at Baroda on the 16th by His Highness.

THE officers and sergeants of the Calcutta Volunteers are to meet at the Town Hall every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, commencing with Monday next, for the purpose of being instructed in the drill for the Snider Rifle.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Madras, we are told, have actually been successful in trapping and deporting into the country one hundred and six monkeys, at a cost of ninety-one rupees ! There seems every probability that the indefatigable Sanitary Inspector will be able to get rid of a large number during the course of the year.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, we learn from a Calcutta contemporary, was to have left Goalundo early on Sunday morning for Assam, and would probably reach Gowhatty on the 11th or 12th. Thence he goes to Debrooghur, visiting the various stations, &c., on the way. He will probably return to Gowhatty towards the end of the month, and thence strike across the hills to Sylhet and Cachar.

THE Umballa paper hears that His Highness the Raja of Sirmore intends bringing an action against the Puttialla State for the possession of the gardens of Pinjour, as the said gardens were at one time the property of the Sirmore Rajas, and during the invasion by the Nepaulese, were mortgaged to the Maharaja of Puttialla for the sum of nine lacs of rupees, which sum was paid, and for which no receipt has been given. This thought to be very improbable. The Raja argumentatively allows that even if the money had not been paid the income alone was more than sufficient to pay off the principal with interest.

THE Madras Municipal Commissioners have proposed to spend a larger sum than has been sanctioned for some time past in repairing and rebuilding masonry drains, and a sum of 10,000 rupees has been set aside for this purpose. The Sanitary Inspector has represented to the president that in some divisions portions of drains have got into such a state of disrepair, that considerable lengths of drain, otherwise in comparatively good order, have been rendered practically useless owing to the existence of these defective places, which might be easily restored in most instances at no great cost.

A MANANTODDY correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail"—"There has been a long and heavy fall of wet weather—and everything very dull. Coffee is in first-rate feather, and planters as jolly as can be. Three ardent sportsmen from Cannanore have arrived up to slay the wily bison and the ferocious tiger. They have taken up their quarters in the midst of a dense jungle at a place called Cavencotta, but what sport they have had, I have not heard. The district has been put on the *qui vive* by the Moonsiff of this place attaching the Club-house in Manantoddy. He has left the front door open, but shut and sealed the shutters of one bed-room and the bath-room doors, and also the doors of the billiard room, but not the adjoining doors, so the table is still within reach of the members. He has sealed up the liquor godowns, but has left out the dinner service, and as liquor can be bought from the stores the Club is as lively as ever. I have for many days not seen the Club so full of members, laughing at the cruel Moonsiff."

ON a recent inspection of the Bellary branch line of railway, as far as the Kistna river, by the Madras Consulting Engineer for Railways, that officer reported to the Madras Government that he observed only two conveyances, both horsed, to take first and second class passengers from the train (at Chicksagoor) to the river, a distance of three miles ; so that only eight such passengers can make sure of being taken on in a good conveyance. The Madras Government have, under the circumstances, requested their Consulting Engineer to communicate with the Railway authorities in Bombay on the subject of this limited provision of carriage for passengers, for though, under ordinary circumstances, there might not be more than eight first or second class passengers in any train, the inconvenience a larger number on exceptional occasions would experience is so great in comparison with the extra expense of providing for more, for so short a distance as three miles, that it is probable the Railway Company will act on the suggestion of arranging for an additional carriage or two.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST.

The steamers Hibernia, Edinburgh, and Investigator sailed last week with the Australian cable.

Cooper's Hill College was opened on the 5th inst, by the Duke of Argyll.

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker.

Fair Dhollera 7d.

The Manchester Market has had a downward tendency, and prices were unchanged.

The sum of £400,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay, Duke of Edinburgh.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Major W. H. Blowers, Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN G. RANDALL, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

THE services of Captain R. Bythell, Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Lieutenant C. E. Yate, probationer for the Staff Corps, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

THE BURNING OF BAZEILLES.

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL VON DER TANN.

THE *Cologne Gazette* of July 14 contains the following circular of Von der Tann on the burning of Bazeilles :—

"The troops of the First Bavarian Army Corps, and those of the Prussian Eighth Division of Infantry, have been accused in various journals, especially in the *Times* of September 15, 1870, by the insertion of a letter of the Duc de Fitz-James, dated Paris, September 12, of having treated with unjustifiable cruelty the inhabitants of Bazeilles, during the fight for that place on September 1. It has been alleged that the Bavarians and Prussians had burnt the village, in order to punish the inhabitants for their participation in its defence ; that the Garde Nationale had mostly been killed ; and that the inhabitants, the women, the children, and the aged, who had taken refuge in the cellars, had been burnt. It has further been stated that out of two thousand inhabitants only three hundred had survived, who afterwards narrated how the Bavarians had thrust back whole families into the flames, and had shot the flying women. During the war I have not answered these accusations, as I desired to meet them, not by mere assertions, but to prove their falsehood by official documents. Since the conclusion of the peace I have obtained, through the German Civil Commissioner, from the French authorities, especially from Monsieur Bellomet, maire of Bazeilles, an exhaustive report regarding all the inhabitants who lost their lives during the battles on August 31 and September 1. According to this official report the total of the killed, wounded, and missing inhabitants is *thirty-nine*. Of these, two bedridden women, three men, and three children were burnt or suffocated, one woman and thirty men were killed, wounded, or missing, after the two days' battle—total, thirty-nine. The two days' mutual fire between the French and German batteries, and the murderous fighting of six hours' duration in the streets and houses against the Twelfth French Corps, and especially against the Division of Marine Infantry, reduced the greater portion of the village to ashes. In this fight my corps lost two thousand men in killed and wounded. If figures *can* speak, I can spare my justification, and close this letter with the wish that all those who, through the exaggerations which are explicable by the first terror, allowed themselves to be misled into making unjust accusations, will henceforth show their sympathy with the unfortunate inhabitants by ample gifts. For Maire Bellomet adds to his report, that, out of 2,048 inhabitants, 140 to 150 have died since the battle of diseases caused by want and distress.

"FREIHERR VON DER TANN,
"General and Commander of the
2nd Bavarian Army Corps.

"Nancy, June 29, 1871."

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—To-morrow being a Hindoo holiday a fair will be held at the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

CHIEF OF JUMKHUNDEE.—The *Jami-Jamshed* states that the Chief of Jumkhundee intends to proceed to England accompanied by his wife.

SATTARA.—It is reported from Sattara that there was a good fall of rain in some of the talookas last week ; while in others there was a great demand for it.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, barrister-at-law, assumed charge of his office as Acting Clerk to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST A JAGHIRDAR.—It is stated that several complaints have been preferred to the Political Agent of Sattara against the Jaghirdar of Jutt.

BELGAUM HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Gungadhur Madi waleshwur, Canarese Translation Exhibitioner, has been appointed to teach Canarese in the Belgaum High School.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Mudda Shaik Chand, an old offender, to six months' imprisonment, for stealing three pieces of cloth belonging to one Gocul Pursad.

BARODA.—We understand that H. H. Mulharao has conferred some post, on a salary of six hundred rupees a month, on Rao Saheb Bapoobhoy Dyashunker, late Dufterdar to the Political Agent of Kattywar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of State some time ago granted the Civil Service leave rules to the Educational Department, but they were sent back for revision by the Government of India.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday, Keeka Jeewan, a hack buggy-driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Tardeo road, and was fined ten rupees.

A NATIVE paper states that a few days ago a relation of H. H. Maharajah Scindhia Bhawoo Saheb Tunooker visited Sattara, where he had distributed a good sum among the Brahmins and Shastrees.

SUSPENSION OF A FOUZDAR.—A Hindoo named Moolchund, employed as a fouzdar in the Gaekwar's territory, has been suspended by order of H. H. Mulharao, and his property seized, on a charge of bribery which has been preferred against him.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—Premjee Canjee and Mooljee Curson were charged before the Senior Magistrate on Tuesday with committing an assault against the person of one Cursetjee Ruttonjee, a bailiff of the High Court, while in the execution of his duty. The magistrate postponed the case till the 18th instant.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—The present accommodation for the Persian Parsees residing at the Chowpatty dhurmsalla being insufficient, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., has, we learn, expressed his desire to the committee for the "Fund for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians of Persia" to erect a chawl somewhere near the dhurmsalla for these men at his own expense.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, before the Senior Magistrate, Dulla Gunnoo was charged with obtaining by false pretences three rupees from Mooktajee Appajee. Prisoner went to the complainant and represented that one Ramchunder whom he (complainant) knew wanted the amount. Ramchunder denied having ever given any authority to prisoner to ask for the money. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SICKNESS IN THE CAMP AT POONA.—We exceedingly regret to notice the appearance of sickness in camp, and the death of the wife of Captain LeMottee, of H. M.'s 59th Regiment, who died on Sunday night after a very short illness. There are a great many cases of diarrhœa—especially among children—some of whom have died and others have had to be taken to Bombay. We trust the authorities, both in camp and city, will look after the cleanliness of the station, and adopt such measures as will stay the progress of the disease which threatens us. At such a station as this, where such large bodies of troops are massed together, every precaution should be taken.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The practice of the Philharmonic Society at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday night, was even more successful than the last, notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell during the evening. There was a larger party, and the progress made was such as must have been gratifying to the painstaking Director of Music. It is a pity that the practice should not begin punctually at nine o'clock, and close at 10-30 P.M., to enable all to be at their homes by 11 o'clock. The ladies who are so very kind in giving their aid in helping forward this undertaking, would not, we are sure, grudge coming a few minutes earlier, if they were asked to do so.—*Ibid.*

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA yesterday afternoon held a reception at his residence near the Grant Road Station. The hour for the reception was half-past four o'clock, and between that time and five o'clock a large number of gentlemen, European and native, assembled and paid their respects to His Highness. A nautch was provided for the occasion, and the visitors were bedecked with large garlands of flowers, and were presented with bouquets, attar, and pansooparie. The Scindhia is a prince of somewhat haughty mien, but yesterday was plainly and tastefully dressed. He had intended to stay in Bombay for ten days or a fortnight, but we hear that telegrams received from Gwalior will hasten his departure.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this bank was held yesterday, at the office of the bank, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. A. J. Macdonald in the chair. There was a fair attendance of shareholders. The officiating secretary, Mr. W. Fraser, read the notice convening the meeting, after which the chairman entered into an able and exhaustive exposition touching the character of the business transacted by the bank during the past year, its position, and its prospects. The directors' report and statement of accounts up to 30th June 1871 were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, payable on and after the 18th inst. to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register on the 30th June last. Captain G. F. Henry was elected a director ; and Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and E. D. Sassoon were re-elected directors of the bank. The chairman alluded to the misapprehensions which were abroad as to the duties of a Government auditor, and explained that, if the directors did anything against the bye-laws, it became his duty to make a report to Government. Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy were then elected auditors for the ensuing year. The next was a knotty question before the meeting, the discussion of which evoked much warmth of expression and rapid interchanges of cross-fire, resulting at times in some confusion. It was the question of an "Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund" for securing the fidelity of the officers of the bank ; and the part of it to which exception was taken, were the clauses by which every European member was required to pay to the end of the fund an annual contribution of four annas, every Indo-European an annual contribution of six annas, and every native an annual contribution of eight annas per cent. on the amount for which he shall for the time being require to furnish security to the bank. Printed handbills in English were distributed at the door of the bank to those who attended the meeting, in which the native shareholders were invoked to stand forth in defence of the rights of their countrymen. At the meeting accordingly, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—who needs no introduction to the reader—stood forth the champion of the native cause. The directors were evidently prepared for a tournament, and the chairman first entered the lists, ably supported by Mr. Rimington, whose lance, bristling with points of law, assisted greatly to incline victory to his side. Nothing daunted by the appearance of those who opposed him, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee denounced the scheme as invidious and derogatory to the character of the two classes who were required to contribute more than the first-mentioned class. The native shareholders, with the exception of the three native directors of the bank, supported Mr. Nowrojee ; but the proposition was declared by the chairman to be carried by a majority of one vote. A plucky Parsee shareholder demanded a poll, saying that the votes were more on the side of the natives ; and his cry being taken up by others, it was decided that an open poll (proxies being admissible) should be taken at the office between 3 and 4 P.M. on Wednesday next.

The following propositions were all carried unanimously with the exception of the one as to the Mutual Guarantee fund, which was carried by a majority of one note :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. R. V. Reid,—That the statement of accounts made up

department. It would look well in a report and hush enquiries for a long time to come.

In contrasting the post officials in the hills with those officers who at the first call of duty rushed to their posts and still remain there, we must not omit to mention that the railway authorities, though forced to ask passengers to make their own arrangements, are endeavouring energetically to re-establish regular traffic. Six palkee gharries and twelve horses have been sent up to the Bess, and arrangements are being made with a contractor to take goods and passengers across the river. Through booking of goods will commence, it is expected, in about a week. The Agent is engaged on the line at present inspecting the different breaks. The Agent is a case in point. We fancy the General knows very little of practical engineering. We fancy he can scarcely comprehend the details of embankment work, bridge works, water pressure, &c., that his engineers will be fluent with. But his presence is something. He cannot fail to learn much from what he will see, and he will at least be on the spot to consult with and give his authority when required for the free action of the engineers. One thing will impress itself on him. No reduction of the engineering staff is possible, or will be for a long time to come.

PRIZES FOR SHOOTING OFFERED BY H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

THE Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.I., has signified his intention of bestowing the following "Commander-in-Chief's" prizes, for rifle competition by the regiments of British Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British Infantry, serving in the Bengal presidency, under the following conditions :—

I.—CAVALRY.

(*Including Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery.*)

A sword, regulation pattern, value £10. The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officers' permission, (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors,) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards. The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment or garrison battery, will be considered the champions of their regiment or battery, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each at 600 yards, and five rounds each at 600 yards. The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment or garrison battery, at the two distances, in the second stage, to win the cup presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, which will be regarded as regimental property, and will, as a general rule, be deposited in the sergeants' mess. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score of the twenty champions of the regiment which wins the Commander-in-Chief's cup, in the second stage of the match, will win the watch presented by his Excellency.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, without reference to the regiment or battery to which they belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the instructors of regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be 200 rupees.

A DAUGHTER PROSECUTING HER PARENTS FOR ASSAULT.

MISS MOYNIHAN *vs.* MR. AND MRS. CRANLEY.

Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 29th July 1871.

THIS was a case in which the plaintiff, Miss Margaret Moynihan, sued her mother, Mrs. Cranley, and her step-father, Mr. Cranley, for assault. The alleged assault took place on the night of the 21st. The plaintiff had been previously warned by her parents to discontinue her relations with a young man in railway employ named Richard H. B. Stevens, who had been paying her attentions.

The defendant Mr. Cranley was on the night in question informed by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, chaplain of Lahore, that she had been seen riding with Mr. Stevens, and also that she was married to him. On hearing this the defendants became much exasperated, and, according to the plaintiff, assaulted her. That same night she left her home and went to reside with a married sister at Mecan Meer.

Mr. Reynolds appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were undefended. Mr. Cranley was on his part acquitted of the alleged assault, but pleaded guilty on the part of Mrs. Cranley, who acted at the time under provocation and on her parental authority.

The case being of a peculiar nature, much passed during the trial that was irrelevent and unnecessary to be included in the Court record. But the following are the depositions as recorded :—

Margaret Moynihan, on oath, said that on the evening of the 21st instant, (yesterday,) at Mr. Cranley's house about 7-30. Mr. Baldwin had come in the evening and told Mr. Cranley that I had married Mr. Stevens. I at first denied it and afterwards I said I had. Mr. Cranley on hearing this got me by the hair of the head, tore some of it out, kicked me and tore my dress; then took me inside and again illtreated me. Mrs. Cranley, my mother, then got a stick and beat me with it and threatened to cut my throat with a knife. Mr. Cranley said to her, "You might as well take her and kill her and pitch her corpse outside the door." After the defendants took me to the house of the Roman Catholic priest, I went down on my knees before my mother and the priest, and declared that I was not married. The defendants then took me home and turned me out of the house, saying, "I might go where I liked," after again beating me. Then I went and got a conveyance and went off to Mecan Meer to my sister, Mrs. Murray. At Shahlimar on the following day met accused—they tried to take me home.

Wellington Murray, on oath, said, on the evening of the 21st, at the Mecan Meer station, complainant came to my house. Next morning examined her in the presence of her sister, saw that her back was severely bruised, her left shoulder was very much swollen and discoloured. Her face was bruised and her ear also bruised. She said she had received it from Mr. and Mrs. Cranley. On the 22nd instant Mr. and Mrs. Cranley came to the station, asked for Miss Moynihan. Told Mrs. Cranley she was not there. She went into my house to seek for her—afterwards into the waiting-room, not finding her there. Mrs. Cranley then went along the Shahlimar road. Presently afterwards I heard a scream. Mr. Cranley and myself went down the road. Saw Miss Moynihan, my wife and Mrs. Stevens running in front of Mrs. Cranley, who was following. Miss Moynihan ran into my rooms. Mr. Cranley then persuaded Mrs. Cranley to return.

Mary Anne Murray, on oath, said, my sister, complainant, came to me in a fainting state on the evening of the 21st. I examined her on the next day, found her bruised on the back, face and ear, on the legs and the arms. The skin of the back was cut and the flesh was raw. She complained that her mother and Mr. Cranley had illtreated her. She was in a frightened, nervous state in the evening when she came. The next evening Mr. Stevens, my sister, and self went to the Shahlimar Gardens. On our return we met Mrs. Cranley. She got into our carriage, caught hold of my sister and tried to strike her. I prevented her and told my sister to run home. My mother abused Mr. Stevens and my sister. My mother attempted to take her home by force : Mr Stevens and I prevented her. Mrs. Cranley was very violent, and said if she caught her she would tear her to pieces. Mr. Cranley did not interfere but took my sister then, and took his wife away. In December last saw Mrs. Cranley break a whip over my sister's back on account of another young man. Miss Moynihan is generally obedient. Knows of no prohibition against her associating with Mr. Stevens. [This evidence was read over to witness and acknowledged by her to be correct.]

Richard Stevens, on oath, said he was returning from Mecan Meer, and met complainant going to Mecan Meer. She said she had been most shamefully treated by her step-father and mother. She asked me to feel her head, which I did, and found it swollen ; also her neck and her ear. She complained that Mr. Cranley and Mrs. Cranley had beaten her severely and threatened to kill her, and dragged her to the Roman Catholic chapel. Next day on our return from Shahlimar met Mrs. Cranley on foot. She made a rush into the gharry and said, "Ha ha! you will sit next my daughter, will you, you d—d bastard," and made use of some filthy language, accusing her of unchastity, and tried to strike her. Witness put her out of the carriage on one side and got Miss Moynihan out on the other side, and witness protected her to the station. Finally, Mr. Murray threatened to call the police and then defendants retired. Knows of no marriage previously. Witness told him Rev. Mr. Baldwin he had seduced Miss Moynihan to induce him to marry them. This statement is untrue ; it was made about six weeks ago. Defendants occasionally had forbidden him in their house. Three days ago witness told Mr. Baldwin this was untrue : wrote and told him so. Mr. and Mrs. Cranley never spoke to witness. Witness has been to the defendants' house a fortnight since. [Read over to witness and acknowledged to be correct.]

Defendant's statement.—Defendant states that Mr. Stevens in April had formed an acquaintance with his daughter. Of this defendant disapproved. About the 15th of June Mr. Stevens came to my house. I asked him to let me know the reason of his visits. He professed himself in love with my daughter. I said you are a foolish fellow, and the best thing you can do is to show me your back and never let me see you at my house. Witness then moved to a house in Anarkullee. For some time Mr. Stevens discontinued his visits. About 22 days afterwards he again renewed his visits, but he was discouraged by Mrs. Cranley. Did not see him again till the 22nd July at Mecan Meer. On the 20th June I and Mrs. Cranley gave complainant leave to go out for a ride with Mr. Siddell. Told her to avoid Mr Stevens. She returned about 8-10, and on being asked she said she had met no one in particular. The next evening, about half-past six, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin came to my house. From a conversation between Mr. Baldwin and my daughter, I ascertained that she had again met Mr. Stevens the previous night. Mr. Baldwin then told me she was married to Mr. Stevens. I told her mother ; taking complainant by the shoulder and shoving her into the house—to her house. Mr. Baldwin then told me that the Roman Catholic priest had married them. I then took my wife and daughter to the Roman Catholic chapel. My daughter had first said she was married ; afterwards she said she was not married. The beating was for associating with Mr. Stevens and telling a falsehood. The Roman Catholic priest said he had not had a marriage in his chapel for two years past. I then made her go down on her two knees before the priest and confess the truth, she being a Roman Catholic. She still confessed she was not married. She was then taken home and beaten again by her mamma. She then watched an opportunity and left the house. Did not see her again till the next evening. Next day, after communicating with Mr. Baldwin, I went to the Mecan Meer railway station with my wife. Asked Mr. Murray for my daughter. He said she was not there, he had not seen her. Shortly afterwards, on hearing a shout, went down the Shahlimar road, and saw my wife, Mrs. Murray, and the complainant having a scrimmage. Defendant separated them. After asking Mr. Murray for my daughter and being refused, I went home with my wife. It was for associating with Mr. Stevens—not on account of any actual misconduct—that I was angry with her. Defendant did not hear of Mr. Stevens' statement to Mr. Baldwin till after the 21st ; nor had he any reason to suspect complainant of misconduct previously. [The accused on this being read over to him allows the above to be correct.]

Annie Cranley—Acknowledges having beaten her daughter for having made a false statement about her marriage and for persisting in her determination.

JUDGMENT.—This is a clear case against the female defendant who allows having beaten complainant, and from the evidence of the sister and brother it appears that certainly more violence was used than the occasion warranted. I convict the accused Mrs. Cranley, of an assault, and direct that she pay a fine of Re. 1, and direct that she enter into her own recognizances to keep the peace for months in Rs. 100.

R. W. TRAFFORD, Magistrate.

28th July 1871.

Referring to the above case, *Indian Public Opinion* says—

We regret to say that some at least of the parties concerned seem inclined to court yet further publicity. Mr. Cranley was yesterday brought up before Mr. Trafford on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Stevens, a witness in the first assault case. It appears that Stevens, who was sleeping alongside Murray, the station Master on the Mecan Meer platform, was roused from his slumbers between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning to find himself face to face with a double barrelled gun, at the other end of which the dim light of the morning revealed Mr. Cranley, evidently meaning mischief. Stevens jumped up and closed with his assailant and called for help, and with Murray's assistance disarmed defendant and made him over to the police. Both barrels of the gun were then let off by Mr. Stevens and his friend.

Cranley again broke from the police and a scuffle ensued, which resulted in his being again secured.

The defence is that Cranley returning from a day's shooting looked into Mecan Meer station, and finding Stevens asleep thought to frighten him by laying the barrel of the gun across his body, but without intent to do hurt.—Defendant admits having been drinking hard.

Case postponed to 3 P.M., this day, Mr. Cranley being released on his own recognizances for one hundred rupees.

THE OUTBREAK AT BASSEIN JAIL.

THE *Rangoon Mail* brings further particulars of the late outbreak in Bassein jail. It states—"This outbreak occurred about 15 days after the present superintendent, Dr. Nisbet, had taken over charge on his return from England, and from what we hear it was owing to the conduct of the jailor that Dr. Nisbet escaped with his life. Some 30 Burmans were concerned in the outbreak, no attempt at escape was made ; it seems simply to have been an attempt on Dr. Nisbet's life. The prisoners, it seems, were dissatisfied with the provisions supplied them, and thought they would show their dissatisfaction by attacking the Superintendent, who managed to escape over a palisade about 7 feet high. The prisoners then tried to make a breach in the wall through an opening, where, however, the jailor stopped them, and was himself wounded on the arm with stones. A body of police then fired on the rioters dispersing them without loss of life, though one man was shot through the thigh. The whole matter is being inquired into by Dr. Kelly, the Inspector General of Jails ; and the prisoners concerned are being tried in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein."

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman*, Aug. 7.)

It is impossible not to admire the energy with which Mr. Campbell goes in at what he considers to be abuses, even where we differ widely from his conclusions, and though we doubt in any case the wisdom of perpetual motion. It is something to have the high-minded pluck of a Don Quixote, even if the huge giants turn out to be nothing more than innocent windmills—and then, besides, sometimes the windmills get the best of it.

New brooms necessarily sweep clean, and time is the only test of the utility or otherwise of the Lieutenant-Governor's innovations. Some appear to us to be excellent, the jail manifesto for example ; and some indifferent ; but we shall know all about them by and bye, and in the meantime are content (which, by the way, Mr. Campbell is *not*) to rest and be thankful.

But our "classical" Baboo is by no means in such an enviable frame of mind. He looks upon the Lieutenant-Governor's refusal to make everything subservient to the Director of Public Instruction and the system of High English Education, with strong dissatisfaction, and will have none of a ruler who does not think that B. A.'s and B. L.'s form the only passport to official position. To him the Lieutenant-Governor is like a human comet—

"With fear of change
Perplexing."

not "nations," but Bengali Baboos. Athletics both mental and physical seem as if they were going to have a turn, and what with one requirement after another, those who aspire to obtain admission to the Executive will no doubt have enough to do. But the last drop in our suffering brothers' cup is the "ukase" on the subject of "equitation," and our fat and somewhat flabby fellow-subject may well look with dismay on having to add riding to his already numerous accomplishments. Fancy the Deputyjee on his tattoo proceeding with cautious steps and slow along the "ails" that separate the rice-fields in most inland parts of Bengal, fearing, like Bunyan's Christian, to fall into the ditch on the one side, or into the dangerous quag on the other. If, as is said, the sight of a good man struggling with adversity is a sight the gods love to look upon, what immense satisfaction they are likely to have when they see the result of the newly-proposed system ! And, besides, where is this "pesky" authority likely to stop ? He may take exception next to the time-honoured "dhotee" as unsuited to horse-travelling. Like Lear, he may say—

"You, sir, I entertain you for one of my hundred ; only I like not the fashion of your garments. You will say, they are Persian attire—but let them be changed."

And now the Lieutenant-Governor is going up to Assam, and goodness knows what new ideas he may not pick up in that outlandish region ! He is always wanting to "know, you know," and may possibly come back with the notion that an acquaintance with the method of cultivation, or with the science of catching wild elephants is a *sine quâ non* for all applicants for appointments.

We really pity the classical Baboo ; he has immense perseverance and a wonderful memory ; he will no doubt, in his thirst for promotion, work up surveying and things of that kind, as he has done Shakespeare and the minor poets ; but he must draw the line somewhere, and probably he will draw it at riding. To the ease-and-palkee-loving Bengali nothing could be more distasteful than to be perched up in a woodeny saddle, knowing that his stay there depends upon the will of the animal he bestrides, and he may refuse to serve a Government that makes such unheard-of calls on the comfort and convenience of its subordinates. The rising generation will probably learn riding, as we verily believe they could any other possible thing necessary to their advancement ; but to the more advanced, riding will be the "crux."

Mr. Campbell is having full experience of the fitfulness of the *gogunies* which he conjured up a few months ago, and he is balanced to the skies ; but since then he has 40,000 annual murders on his soul, that being, "pace" our native contemporaries, the number of students whom his cutting down of the education estimates has deprived of the power of learning the ingenuous arts. How the calculation is made out, our Bengali friends know best ; besides this unfortunate, while sin, he is suspected of having tortuous ideas on the subject of the perpetual settlement, the first fruits of which have shown themselves in the Road Cess.

In the meantime the object of so much objurgation is quietly ploughing his way up the broad waters of the Berhamputra, and will soon be in a land which has been a *terra ignota* to all preceding Governors. They have gone and seen ; they have, like the French King, marched up the hill, and then marched down again. A province, that for extent and fertility has no equal amongst the Imperial satrapies, has been for ages vainly neglected. Everybody knows the crying want of Assam. It is population, but no one has taken any steps to populate it. We have always considered, and our opinion has been framed on that of the most experienced officers who have been employed in the province, that the only way of improving the population is by an extensive system of imperial road-making. Let a broad metalled road be made from Gowalpara to Dobroghar, and population will follow it. At present the tens of thousands of labouring men from the high lands of Western Bengal, who are nigh to starving in their own districts, because the land has got too straight for them, are afraid of emigrating to a country where there is no visible way either of ingress or egress ; but once let a royal highway be made, and the overplus of all our densely packed populations will pour down it. The labourers themselves, engaged as they would be for long periods, and encouraged as they might be by small grants of rent-free land, would form settlements as they went on, and the road would soon be bordered with villages. Remove the dread of going to a country which endgrants fear that they cannot easily get away from, and then land in plenty, low rents, and hoary crops, will exercise their usual and legitimate influence. The difficulty in the way would be of course money ; but Government might be induced to advance even that, when the return would be cent. per cent.

There was a dreadfully good book we read in our youth, called "Eyes and no Eyes, or the Art of Seeing," Mr. Campbell seems to possess this art in a remarkable degree, and we trust that he will make a good use of it during his sojourn in Assam.

MR. JENSEN'S EXHIBITION AT MADRAS.

MR. JENSEN, the Danish artist now exhibiting at Madras, has seen both sides of the shield. First, the *Athenæum* published a notice of the gallery, in which, if we are not mistaken, our contemporary said the exhibition was the most exquisite sight in the annals of any nation—at any rate, our impression from reading our contemporary was to that effect ; and we were beginning to grow uncertain whether to spend our two months' holiday in patronizing the artistic financier's picture show at Simla or the artistic governor's in the Banqueting Hall, Madras. But the *Madras Mail* has decided us. Our contemporary publishes an amusing critique of Mr. Jensen's productions, which is conclusive. "At the top of the Hall," writes the *Mail*, "is the life-size portrait of the Princess of Wales, and we confess to finding it difficult to understand how so admirable a picture could have been produced by the same hand that painted some of the signboard-like inanities exhibited. "*The picture*," continues our contemporary, "*has a rather close resemblance to the portrait of the Empress Eugénie.*" * * * "The portrait of Sir Bartle Frere is good, *and reminds us not a little of Mr. L. Browning.*" But regarding the portrait of Lady Frere, the *Mail's* advice to Sir Bartle is "to buy it at once and burn it." Next comes the gorgeous portrait of Mr. Newill ; but, says the *Mail*, "the gentleman in the coat bears only a very faint resemblance to Mr. Newill in the days when he was Resident, and we question much whether it is like what he was at any previous epoch in his existence." A few are then mentioned for praise ; but "of the remaining we shall only say that some are amenable to the charge of being wooden."—*Pioneer.*

BRITISH INDIA TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(*Pioneer.*)

A LITTLE time ago we promised our readers some further extracts from the early official records which have recently been disinterred at Madras ; but the whole collection is so replete with interest that the *embarras de choix* renders our task somewhat difficult one, and we hardly know whether we can do better than to give at haphazard what has struck us as either curious or amusing.

The paternal care which the Hon. Company took of its servants' spiritual welfare is rather oddly contrasted with the sense which it supposed God fearing merchantile writers. The following order of Council illustrates rather well their solicitude in the former respect :—"The Justices of the Choultry to turn Padry Pasquall, a Popish priest, out of town, not to return again, if it proves to be true that he attempted to seduce Mr. Mohun's Coffree, Francis, from the Protestant religion in which he was educated and doth constantly profess." And again, "Whosoever shall be guilty of lying shall pay foure fanams for ye poore, for every such offence... and whosoever shall *appeare* to be drunke, shall pay 20 fanams for every such offence, and in case of nonpayment the offender shall sett in the stocks six bowers."

A fine distinction is here drawn between the comparative heinousness of the two sins, the *appearance* of intoxication being rated at five times the sinfulness of a falsehood. Mr. Leckie might make a great use of this in his *History of Morals*.

The following are good instances of the vigilance of the Company in the minutest details over Strangers inhabitants of the town (Madras) not being admitted of late years to wear swords, Gaspar Moto do Brito, a Portugese gentleman, and Botavul, a French gentleman, are requested to leave off theirs. The former producing papers to prove that he is a *Fidalgo by habito Christo*, and so durst not, he said, for his life is not worth it, be permitted to retain it ; the Frenchman refusing compliance is disarmed by the Captain of the Guard." Among the Provost Marshal's instructions we find these orders :—"To keep the peace, and suppress riots or tumults, arrest disturbers of the peace, and investigate with moderate heed the superfluous candle-light at night." From a letter, dated June 17th, 1678, we have the following pieces :—" Learn from the commander of a Dutch private ship that the great house which Senior Richoff van Goens hath built at Colombo for the Dutch Company cost eight tonnus of gold." Perhaps the Dutch skipper had been dining when he made the latter, or the factors on which they believed and recorded what it contained. Another letter written about the same time relates how loyally the news of the Prince of Orange's marriage with the Duke of York's daughter was received at Madras :—" It was thought proper to drink their healths, with firing three volleys of small shott and 31 great guns."

Here is rather a brave entertainment to be given at the request of a native potentate :—"The Dutch have sent to Japhnapatam and Zeilvan" (Jaffna and Ceylon ?) "to fetch some of their biggest and warlike ships to Manilipatam to attend the king of Golconda's pleasure there, he having promised to give them what they shall ask of him, if they will show him the manner of the sea fight." Another paragraph contains a long account of an interview between a native of importance and a great Portuguese merchant, one Verona, and gives a little insight into the native mode of commercial dealings in those days —"He held Verona in discourse until midnight; and then at his taking leave said he had something more to say ..... and that was that he would not accept of the yearly presents that Verona used to give him in broad cloth, looking glasses, and such like, because it, all in gold chaines, and that he must have 200 pagodas more this yeare than usuall, and a Persian horse ..... and to this proposall be expected Verona's answer in five days, and if he would not punctually comply with it then he threatened to hinder and impede all his business and instruments in the country." Then follow some short items of more or less interest, such as, "the farm of retail licences for a year sold for pagodas 205 at auction." "Two candys of gunpowder to Podala Singapa at his request, for the King's service against the *woodmen*." "The two trials for murder are to be held under the General Charter ... one prisoner is declared guilty of manslaughter and his goods confiscated (*but he hath none*)."

The new warrant of precedence gives some interest to the following :—" Commissions are issued and rank assigned with those in civil and mercantile employ" (not *vice versâ*). "Civilians in the several grades to take precedence of military."

"Officer Commanding the Guard is to dine and sup at the public table."

Then we come to the odd notification :—"For preventing the nuisance of swine straying in the streets, that any person finding them doing so and killing them may have them for their pains."

We must conclude our extracts with the following, the meaning of which we abandon to the ingenuity of our readers :—"9th May 1677.—Resolving to make certain preparations for defence in consequence of the near approach of Sevagee (or be it is son) now in the service of the King of Golcondah and on his march to fall upon Chengy with an army of 20,000 horse and 40,000 foot. Mem : Sevagee came with his army to Peddafollam within two leagues and a half gentoo, of this place, and made a halt there for some time."

THE MODERN GALAHAD.

(A CHANT FOR A CURATE.)

I SING, I wear a shovel hat,
To please the softer sex,
I dare not dance—I don't do that
For fear it might perplex.

I keep my feet from every mesh
Of Scotland or of Rome,
And always mortify the flesh—
Except perhaps at home.

(Of course when in my father's house,
At Christmas-time or so,
Like the great Frog, a poor church-mouse,
I may a-wooing go.

And then there may not be the need
By Liebig's laws to walk,
To take such heed in small I feed
Or, make my face like chalk.)

I never touch a pound of steak
Or take a pint of Stout,
But what in rigid fast or wake
I have to take it out :

For Chemistry reveals the fact
That evil comes from blood,
And that there never was an act
That was not first a food.

So, if I am more pure and chaste
Than heaps of other men,
It is because no meat I taste
Abounds in Nitrogen :

And when my penitents demand
"Why 'tis not so with us ?"
I say—and hope they understand—
"Excess of Phosphorus."

Yet, should the Church my union bless
With her whom I admire,
I should then, I must fain confess,
Restrain the sacred fire :

No need were then for chymic bounds
To Nature's generous sap—
But she has twenty thousand pounds,
And I have not a rap !

—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

ON the Sunday before last an old woman was struck by lightning in the Artillery Bazaar, Umballa.

THE UMBALLA BUTCHERS.—We learn from a person who has it from good authority that the butchers in the Umballa city every night at gun-fire have their doors locked from outside by a policeman, in whose hands the keys remain till morning. The constable on duty is assisted in his watch by two butchers every night to prevent Bobby from falling into the arms of Morpheus. In the morning the constable unlocks all the doors and lets out the poor incarcerated butchers. Queer times for a Peeler to be key-keeper over a lot of butchers.—*Mofussilite.*

THE FLOODS AT UMBALLA.—This year has been one of mishap on account of the heavy rains ; no fewer than five railway bridges in the Punjab have been tilted to this. Our station was very nearly being submerged on account of the bund or dam giving way in an old channel of the Tangree. The Colonel commanding the 12th Bengal Cavalry had to write to Mr. Sircar, the officiating ex-Engineer for his assistance, as the water which had already reached the houses of the sowars would in a short time have flooded the station. On the latter gentleman's arrival speedy arrangements were made to fill up the breach. A few Government carts which were lying not far off were thrown into the gap, and a temporary bund was made with babool branches and earth. The colonel was kind enough in setting 100 men to assist in filling up the gap.—*Id.*

A THIEF WITH A "SWEET TOOTH."—We have never heard of a thief having a sweet tooth, but the following will convince our readers that sometimes thieves have an inclination to conserves. The other night a robbery took place in cantonments ; the thieves made a hole in the wall and entered the house. After overhauling a few old trunks they went into the bedroom where they bundled up a lot of clothes ; they next got into the pantry, then retraced their steps and went out from the place in which they had entered. In the morning the good people of the house observed a hole too big for a quadruped of the rat kind. On entering the bedroom they saw a bundle of clothes and a lot of empty bottles tied up together. Observing the pantry door open they went in to see if anything was missing, and to their astonishment found that only a bottle containing sugar was gone, and that everything else in the house was all right. The police came to the conclusion that it could not be an animal of the rat or bandicoot species but an *animal bipes iaplune*. We suppose the thieves had not the means of keeping up the *saloona* festival as it should be kept, *viz.*, on sweetmeats, &c., so intended to keep up a mithloona (or sweet festival), by depriving an old lady of her bottle of sugar.—*Id.*

THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOHN.

A "CENTER" VERSION OF THE "HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

BEHOLD the mansion rear'd by dædal Jack !

See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack,
In the proud cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the rat's felonious fangs invade,
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid !

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides.
Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent,
Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth rent !

Lo ! now the deep-mouth'd canine foe's assault,
That vex'd the avenger of the stolen malt
Stored in the lowly precincts of that hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Who bay'd the feline slaughter beast, that slew
The rat predaceous, whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks the forlorn damsel, crown'd with rue,
Lactiferous spoils from vaccine dugs who drew
Of that corniculate beast, whose tortuous horn
Toss'd to the clouds, in fierce vindictive scorn,
The baying hound, whose tongue bragged bark and slur
Arch'd the lithe spine and rear'd the indignant fur
Of puss, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the weird rat, in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in Juan's courts we saw,
Robed in senescent garb, that seems in sooth ;
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth,
Behold the man, whose amorous lips incline,
Full with young Eros' osculative sign,
To the lorn maiden, whose lact-albic hands
Drew albu-lactic wealth from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn
Distort to realms ethereal was borne
The beast catulean, vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal, who made the cry
The old mordacious rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo, here, with hirsute honours doff'd, succinct
Of sapouaceous locks, the priest who link'd
In Hymen's golden bands the man unthrift,
Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift,
Even as he kiss'd the virgin all forlorn,
Who milk'd the cow with implicated horn,
Who in fierce wrath the canine torturer skied,
That dared to vex the insidious muri ide,
Who let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of that sly rat that robb'd the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous Shangai comes at last,
Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast,
Who seal'd the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him who, robed in garments indigent,
Exsoculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulgator of the horned brute morose,
That toss'd the dog, that worried the cat, that *kitt*
The rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.

—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

THE Berlin *Volkszeitung* thinks the belief that the French indemnity of five milliards adds to the wealth of Germany a complete error. "Where do the milliards come from ?" it asks. "Where do they go to ? What will they effect ? They come from the pockets of our customers, for whom we have worked in the time of peace. By exactly as much as they are made poorer they will buy less goods of us. If the sum went from their pockets straight into ours without a deduction we might be the gainers still. But in reality the greater part is spent on the manufacture of articles of war, and to the same extent that we manufacture these will the whole world, and, above all, will France, devote to the same purpose sums that ought to enrich commerce. An additional drawback is that in a country where the stock of money increases wages rise proportionately, and production is thus made dearer ; where the stock of money is reduced, on the other hand, labour is cheapened. Thus, if the two countries meet in the market the rich cannot compete with the poor. The milliards coming to us from France, therefore, not only disable us from buying from us, but disable us also to compete with them."

MR. HOME, THE SPIRITUALIST.

(*Globe*, July 14.)

NOT very long ago Mr. D. D. Home went off upon a tour to Russia, and after some delicate coquetting with men of science there he submitted himself to their hands for the purpose of elucidating or manifesting instances of the strange phenomena to which he is subject. Without entering into the details of the trial we may state that the Russian philosophers were satisfied that certain stringent conditions of light and watchfulness, a glass table, and unremitting vigilance, were effectual preventatives for the occurrence of these mysterious transactions, and they said to have deeply impressed the Czar, and utterly bewildered an Emperor. Mr. Home then returned from St. Petersburg upon the publication in that city of a document touching the result of the ordeal which he had gone through, which, to say the least of it, was not complimentary in its terms or in its significance. After an interval of rest in London, we hear of him in the current number of the "Popular Science Review." Mr. Crookes, an eminent chemist, tested Mr. Home in the presence of Dr. Huggins, the astronomer, and Sergeant Cox. The upshot of the investigation may be certainly claimed as a triumph for Mr. Home. If Mr. Crookes had put him under an exhausted receiver he could scarcely have taken a greater precaution against deception than by his ingenious copper wire cage and spring balance mahogany board. Yet the exponent or apostle of spiritism was successful, inasmuch as he made a convert of Mr. Crookes as to the existence of a new force in nature which can move material things without immediate or visible contact with them. The accordion played in its enclosure as well as outside it, and was seen to float within the bars. We admit the respectability of the witnesses to this experiment : before, however, we should go so far as our ingenious contemporary the *Spectator*, and seriously consider whether a musical mind was in the room to prompt the instrument to the performance of a specific tune, we think a few words on Mr. Home's claim to what his most recent analysts term "psychic force" may be permitted.

A thaumaturgist ought to be willing to be judged by the most imposing exhibition of his powers. Now, it should not be forgotten that Mr. Home's former *seances* used to be celebrated by this gentleman's unmistakable melody upon an accordion. The furniture would move about ; the grand piano, the chairs, the tables were endowed with locomotion, and skipped round the apartment like rocks and woods at the lute of Orpheus ; whilst shadowy hands were seen to quiver above the heads of the company. But this was not all. Mr. Home's person was "levitated," or raised in the air to the very ceiling, and his friends insist that on one occasion he, passed in this way out of one window and in at another. A still more remarkable fact remains to be told. Mr. Home suffered elongation, his stature was increased by several inches, and he shortly afterwards contracted to his original size. It seems to us that Mr. Home is bound to repeat these manifestations for the instruction of Mr. Crookes, Dr. Huggins, and Sergeant Cox. The elongation miracle, for example, would be far more striking than the self-playing accordion. And quence as to the marvellous growth of London ; quotawhy the latter ? Because itself ? We never hear of the cornet or the violin in this connection. In Russia, however, even the accordion refused to play, and the laws of gravity were not arrested in the case of the mahogany of Mr. Home. It is well, also, that we should bear in mind the number of times Mr. Home has notoriously baffled and eluded the offers of test and trial made and proposed to him by such men as Tyndall and Faraday, names that may be fairly (not invidiously or disrespectfully) set off against those of Dr. Huggins, Sergeant Cox, or Mr. Crookes. Unquestionably it would be of advantage to place the so-called phenomena of spiritism upon a scientific basis if possible. For the vagaries and extravagancies of narratives recounted under this heading, Mr. Home is to a considerable extent responsible, although when pressed he categorically repudiates a knowledge of the agencies by which he is controlled during his levitations and the like. There are numbers of silly people in London who have positively exchanged a faith in divine revelation for a mad credulity in a system which pretends not only to account for the state of the dead, but to possess the power of bringing the dead into direct and vital contact with the living. The superstition is as graceless as, and far more mischievous than, the superstition of the ignorant cooks and parlour-maids who consult the "oraculum," or the sixpenny wizard of the back alley. It has, moreover, a strong tendency to develop the worst and most inveterate species of lunacy, and deplorable instances might be given where an entire prostration of mental strength and fibre could be traced to an attendance at spiritual meetings and assemblies. Magazines attached to this "connection" are full of the strangest and most blasphemous burlesques of the doctrines and teachings of Christianity. They cannot be read without a feeling of pain and wonder at the degraded levels of intellect which their essays indicate as the reflecting platforms of the subscribers to them. A new impulse will be given to the movement by the patronage or recognition of Mr. Home by men of scientific culture or learning. The spiritists will ignore the term psychic force in association with their hierarchy, as they ignored the corresponding phrase "odic force" in association with the magnetic theories and revelations of Baron Reichenbach. They will even find in the critical temper of so intellectual a journal as the *Spectator* an excuse for the creed to which they are pledged.

We cannot help thinking that Mr. Crookes has been rashly premature in his announcement that Mr. D. D. Home is an object of serious concern as the exponent of a new force in nature. His admirers will put the force outside nature as they always have done, and as the object of their admiration has encouraged them to do unfortunately. It would have been easy enough to have tested the great spiritualist in a more rigid and definite fashion before assuming that he was not a first-class conjuror. He should have been tried, as we have above hinted, not by the least, but by the most remarkable of the "phenomena" of which he is the centre, and which emanate from him into upholstery and accordions. The theory of "psychic force" will not explain the levitation or elongation of Mr. Home. Mr. Sergeant Cox or Mr. Crookes, before inventing, should have waited until further data, for the constructoin of a definition, had accumulated. If Mr. Home should ascend to the ceiling at the next investigation ; if he should be drawn out and shut up in a telescopic manner ; another "new force" in nature must be designated and formulated. We trust, if the matter is to be heard of again, that a full report of the proceedings of the Russian inquisition may be procured. On that subject Mr. Home is altogether reticent. He has never contradicted the statement that his failure in Russia was positively fatal to the peculiar sort of repute which he had acquired in that country. It must be to some extent gratifying to him to have become more or less a prophet here, if not abroad. He stands ready to be accounted for from two points of view. Take him with his simple accordion as the exponent of a "new force" in nature ; take him levitated, elongated, transformed, or transfigured ; and decide, if you can, if there exists a force in nature of which we were ignorant until the advent of Mr. D. D. Home, which sets at complete defiance the subsisting invariable law of gravitation, and which asserts itself with equal emphasis in the teeth of anatomical and physiological truths. We strongly recommend a consideration of these points to the gentlemen, who, having discovered only one of Mr. Home's extraordinary faculties or gifts, should proceed without delay to test him in others ; demonstrations of which should be quite as much within his capacity or compass as the proof he gave of his power over a musical instrument, which appears strangely susceptible to the influences of pyschic force.

SHOULD THE POST OF NAVIGATING OFFICER BE ABOLISHED?

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

THE doctrine of keeping men poor to secure fidelity of service has many advocates. Men are compelled to submit to it, because they cannot help themselves, but, sooner or later, their selfish employers are made, directly or indirectly, to suffer from their want of generosity, and their victims rarely leave the world unavenged. If such a policy be reprehensible in commercial pursuits, how much more so must it be in public employment for the reason that the same motives do not exist. The Masters of the Royal Navy, or, in other words, the gentlemen denominated, Navigating Officers, are regarded by a few old-fashioned people as so necessary to the safety of her Majesty's ships, that it would be driving the last nail into the coffin of the British Navy if they were abolished. They are fond of quoting the opinions of American and French officers, who, probably, when finding nothing to praise in the equipment of our vessels, and who, not wishing to take their leave of one of our hospitable admirals or captains without exhibiting a mark of politeness, would launch out in the praise of some rough old seaman rejoicing in the name of Masbod and ascribe the success which has attended our arms at sea to an institution which was unknown in their own services. But why

RELIGIOUS AGITATION IN BAVARIA.

MUNICH, July 6.

THE fierce contest between the old and new Catholic factions is raging just now with more violence than ever in this country; the followers of Dollinger claiming the appellation of Old or Orthodox Catholics on account of their stanch adherence to the ancient Catholic dogma as it was before July 18, 1870. Small incidents are constantly occurring which serve to add fuel to the flame destined finally to break out into open conflagration. Thus we hear of women at Burghausen, in Bavaria, pleading to be divorced from their husbands because the latter have become disciples of Dollinger, a cause which they are certain to win, because the divorce courts are ecclesiastical and episcopal tribunals, and the German Catholic clergy is well known to be entirely on the Roman side in this conflict. Then, again, the Munich Orthodox Catholics, headed by Dollinger, Professor Friedrich, Count Moy, and other persons of note belonging either to the nobility or bureaucracy of Bavaria, have signed a petition to the Ministry, by which they claim one of the churches of Munich and also for their priests the right of registering births, marriages, and deaths, which is still in the hands of the clergy here. This demonstration has been met by the Neo-Catholics in a counterclaim on the part of the Faculty of Theology to institute new professors in the room of Dollinger and Friedrich, these two being excluded. The Ministry still waver, and opinions are divided. Count Bray, the Premier, less decidedly adverse to Ultramontanism than Lutz, the Minister for Public Instruction and Public Worship, was on the point of retiring and yielding his place to Prince Hohenlohe, but the aggressive demeanour of the Neo-Catholic party seems to have driven even him to the other side, and, owing to a better understanding between himself and his colleagues, the ministerial crisis is no longer imminent. A few days ago the strife seemed about to enter into a new phase of greater consequence. Professor Zeuger, greatly esteemed at this university for his learning, having refused his submission to the new dogma on his deathbed, the Sacrament and extreme unction were withheld from him by the clergy. Upon this Professor Friedrich, his excommunicated colleague, drove over to the orthodox curate, Renftle, at Mering, to fetch consecrated oil, which he obtained, and hastening back administered it to his dying friend. Two days later the distinguished heretic was followed to his grave by upwards of 20,000 people, among whom were a large proportion of the most distinguished inhabitants of Munich. Dollinger performed the burial rites, and the same evening the students made a solemn torch-procession (Fackelzug) to the freshly-made tomb. Meantime the papers are teeming with religious controversy. The curate Renftle addresses an open letter to his congregation to endeavour to make them understand that it is the Pope and bishops who have abandoned the Catholic Church, and not he. The sons of M. Rohden, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, and a man high in office in Prussia, write to the *Kreuz-Zeitung* to protest against an infamous calumny, spread abroad by the Vicar-General Parmet and the Great Almoner Naznamowski, stating that their deceased father had recognized the dogma of Infallibility on his deathbed; whereas he had strenuously opposed it during the whole of his lifetime, and never made the slightest retractation. Now, again, we have Mgr. Kettler, Bishop of Mayence, publishing a remarkable letter from Cardinal Antonelli, intended to refute a statement of M. de Bismarck, in a communication to Count Frankenberg, to the purport that the Cardinal had especially expressed regret towards Count Tauffkirchen, the German envoy at Rome, at the demeanour of the Catholic party in the debate on the address which had taken place in the Reichstag. Cardinal Antonelli writes to Bishop Ketteler that in his interview with Count Tauffkirchen he merely regretted the move of the Catholic party as inopportune, without ever blaming it in itself. The pious Bishop of Mayence as well as all the Ultramontane papers, more especially *Germania*, loses no opportunity of vehemently inveighing against those who stigmatize the Neo-Catholics as hostile to the new Empire, although it is no secret that they did all they could to deter Bavaria from joining with Prussia in the late war and steadily favoured France, and, moreover, are busily at work sowing the seeds of discord in Alsace and inciting the Catholic population of that province against Germany. Meanwhile, the Pope neglects no opportunity of attempting a reconciliation with Dollinger, and seems determined not to leave a stone unturned in the hope of attaining this end. First, there suddenly appears Bishop Fessler, Secretary to the Council, who, taking the worthy canon by surprise, seeks by every means in his power to persuade the illustrious scholar to make some advance towards the Holy Father, insinuating that a way may yet be found to divest the declaration of infallibility of its dogmatical character by *interpretazione authentica*, considering it a mere theological doctrine without obligation, &c. Dollinger, however, firmly resisted every temptation. Soon after Bishop Fessler's visit, Canon Lammers turns up on his return from Rome to Breslau, although Munich was not exactly on his way, and again uses every possible means and eloquence to devise to induce Dollinger to desist from opposition, beseeching him not to set up openly the standard of rebellion, and assuring him that his Holiness daily offered up prayers for him, to which he received the ironical reply that "it could only be for his body, his soul being excommunicated." So Canon Lammers was fain to leave Munich without better success than his precursor, the bishop. Now we hear of a third envoy likely shortly to renew the attempt, in a personage of Pius IX.'s intimacy. He will, I dare say, not be more fortunate than his predecessors, and yet I do not feel quite sure of the ultimate success of the party in Germany. The high rank of the clergy, intimidated by its bigoted lower orders, has long ago given way to fear. The lower orders of the clergy are fanatical in favour of the new dogma, and the ignorant multitude follows blindly their lead. By far the greater portion of the higher classes of society are either sceptical or indifferent in religious matters, so that in fact the movement is limited to those few persons belonging to the middle classes possessing faith strong enough to prompt them to run the risk of public scandal for its sake. Their only chance is in the evident interest the question has for the Governments. The King of Bavaria and his Ministers are decidedly with the Independents; Bismarck seems to think the moment arrived for a decisive move, and the Catholic papers already begin to foretell "that in this new battle he will most likely lose all those laurels he has won in his former campaigns." State interests are evidently so adverse to the pretensions of Rome that it is more than probable the several Governments will side with the Opposition, and in this alternative the importance of the movement would become incalculable. Let us only call to mind that when Henry VIII. of England, Frederick of Saxony, Philip of Hesse, and George of Brandenburg declared themselves in favour of Protestantism 350 years ago, the cause of the new faith—or rather, we ought to say, of the pure old faith —was immediately won.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

THE GERMAN WAR NAVY.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* recently at Wilhelmshaven writes as follows respecting the German war navy:—

The Prussian war navy, handed over to the North German Confederation and now become the Imperial navy, owes its initiation to Prince Adalbert, who is now the admiral commanding it. In the early days it was officered partly by officers of other nationalities, and by suitable men taken from the merchant navy. A naval school for training young officers was, however, very soon instituted, and after the first batch had been admitted into the navy except through its portals. The following are the tests applied to a young officer to ensure his efficiency. The entry of a cadet is admissible between the ages of sixteen and seventeen; the applicant must come with a certificate that he has passed a gymnasium examination in the first class, and he has in addition to pass a stiff examination on the following subjects. Arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, stereometry, spherical trigonometry, physics (comprehending optics, acoustics, heat, electricity, magnetism, electromagnetism, and induction), geography (physical and political), French and English languages, drawing; and when not educated in a gymnasium, history and Latin in addition. The aspirant then serves for one year in the cadet-ship, when he goes up for his examination for the rank of midshipman. The following are the subjects on which he has to satisfy by no means lenient inquisitors:—Navigation, elements of astronomical geography, logwork, &c. (technical and theoretical), taking solar, lunar, stellar, and planetic observations; construction and use of charts; pratical acquaintance with the use and construction of the sextant, barometer, thermometer, sympiesometer, chronometer, the deviation of the compass, &c.; seamanship in all its details, practical and theoretical; examination in artillery; knowledge of powders—their composition, explosive force, burning speed, and projectile power; ability to judge between good and bad powder; methods of proving powders; the stowage of powder in magazines, afloat and ashore; transport of powder; classification and nomenclature of projectiles; acquaintance with their proper charges; knowledge of guns, gun carriages, and armour plating; knowledge of gunnery practice; with many other topics of a more technical and intricate kind. If the lad then goes afloat on service for two or three years as midshipman, and then enters the Naval School at Kiel, where he studies for a year or a year and a half, at the end of which time he presents himself for his examination to pass from midshipman to lieutenant. This examination covers the same ground as the former, but is much more testing. He is probed to the bottom in navigation and seamanship, including tactics. Among the artillery subjects he is questioned as to the parabola in the flight of round shot and shell, the effects of impact with given materials, penetrating power of different projectiles, the probabilities of objective points, the details of foreign artillery armaments, and the use and effects of small arms in naval actions. In naval engineering he must have a full knowledge of machinery, including principles of condensation, expansion, &c., and of shipbuilding in all its details. He must be up in land fortifications and the manœuvres of an infantry force on shore. He must have full acquaintance with the regulations affecting discipline, and have the penal code (which is the same as that in force among the German land troops) at his fingers' ends. He must be accomplished in topographical draughtsmanship and in the construction of plans for batteries, and the impromptu defence of places. In mathematics he has to demonstrate familiarity with differential and integral calculi. Having thus shown himself to be an Admirable Crichton, he is then at liberty to wait for his vacancy as sub-lieutenant. When midshipman, he enjoys the daily pay of 1s. 6d. sterling on shore; afloat, 2s. or 2s. 6d., extra as table money. He must serve two years at least as sub-lieutenant before promotion to lieutenant, but the average is from three to five years' service prior to the occurrence of a vacancy. After an average service of about six years as lieutenant, he becomes captain-lieutenant. At present this grade is attained without any additional examination, but it is intended to create an institution to be called the "Naval High School," of a similar character with the War School, attendance at which for a certain time is to be compulsory before the attainment of the rank of captain-lieutenant. As captain-lieutenant the term of service may average about six years; the next grade being commander; the higher ranks are, as with us, captain and admiral, the attainment to which is wholly dependent on the occurrence of vacancies. Promotion is, without exception, by seniority; it being assumed, and surely not without cause, that efficiency is secured in all by the rigorous examinations which have to be undergone. The naval service is, with the exception of the officers of the merchant service taken into it at the beginning, and still remaining, wholly an aristocratic one. It is the fashion to join it, and it is at once compulsory and the fashion to pass good examination in it. It is an achievement, the secret of which the Germans seem alone of European nations to have mastered, how to make it the fashion with young noblemen to work, as he who worketh that he may live. On board a first-rate the following is the cadre of officers:—1st. Captain; 2nd. Commander; 3rd. Navigating Lieutenant (who is always a captain-lieutenant, and is the senior officer next to the commander); 4th. Gunnery Lieutenant (who is also senior officer of the watch), and two or three junior watch-officers (lieutenants), with the quantum of lieutenants. Under the navigating lieutenant there is no sailing master, the former is responsible for the sailing of the ship and is aided by the midshipmen on board. Similarly the gunnery lieutenant has no gunner under him, but is responsible for all artillery details himself. It is noticeable how, by the test of seniority, greater stress seems to be laid upon navigation than gunnery; on the same principle, probably, that in a cavalry regiment the horses are always objects of greater solicitude than the men. Every ship in the German service, even the smallest gunboat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war ship. Its weak points are specifically stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most likelihood of disabling the machinery. "My word," to quote the *soiree* remark of an officer with whom I happened to have conversation on this topic—"My word, I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers." And I saw enough to make me certain that this was no empty boast. Every ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world; and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics, ensures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots, the want of which was one of the piteous complaints of the French naval officers on the farcical northern cruise of their fleet, are capable in emergency of being dispensed with. "L'Orient is a very difficult port to make; I would not like to try that without a pilot. Plymouth! there is not a lieutenant in the German navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time." This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have talk on maritime affairs in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not want for naval officers—her lack is of a fleet and of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter.

One word about the seamen. They are drawn from the seafaring population in the same manner as the army is from the inland population, the term of service being for three years. There are four classes. The first class, from which the petty officers are found, comes, from a naval school, the pupils of which enter as boys, and are taught seamanship in youth. The term of service of this class is twelve years, after which they are provided for in various capacities in the civil service of the Crown in the same way as long service non-commissioned officers of the army. The pay of the first-class seaman is about 1s. 4d. per day, in addition to food and clothing. It does not seem to be the custom to retain, while ships are not in commission, the services of any save these first-class men. At Wilhelmshaven there are only about 200 sailors, who live in barracks on shore, and are all first-class men, in every sense of the word. Some difficulty might be experienced in getting together efficient crews for a fleet at short warning. It is not sufficient to have good seamen, such as the merchant service would furnish; it would seem to a non-professional man that some experience in the handling of great guns would be advantageous. It is not easy to see how they can be obtained with a scratch crew; nor is it easy to see how, if indiscriminate and unconditional discharges are given when pay is paid off, sailing but a scratch crew can be got together on short notice, taking into consideration the long absences from home of so many seamen.

Not the least interesting question affecting naval matters which the late war brought up was that of torpedoes. The opinion of those whose experience of them was largest is not favourable to the value of fixed torpedoes. It is impossible to be certain that they remain stationary. "You never know where they are," was the pithy remark made to me concerning those at the mouth of the Jade. Often they go adrift and get in a tangle in a single night, and they block as effectually as a boom as foes. The best means for the application of torpedoes is judged to be by means of boats constructed specially as torpedo-boats, which in a single night can lay down a belt of torpedoes in a fleet's path way, or a ring of them round a fleet, ensuring the minimum of resting-adrift possibility. But my informant's sententious summary was, "Torpedoes will never supersede forts, ships, and big cannon, although they may help at a pinch."

I have to acknowledge gratefully the frank and ready kindness with which Vice-Admiral Yachmann gave me permission to visit and write freely of the port and yard of Wilhelmshaven. Captain Przensinski, the commander of the port, was good enough to place every facility in my way; and I had the advantage of a skilled and most agreeable cicerone in Lieutenant von Kroppy. Captain Przensinski served as a midshipman in the British navy during the Crimean war, and Lieutenant von Kroppy is well known in naval circles in England.

THE NEW TAXES IN FRANCE.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Monday Night.

THE Assembly has begun to vote the taxes—and now comes the pinch. All has been plain sailing hitherto with a favourable breeze. M. Thiers has only had to express his confidence in the future of France, and the people have poured out to him their millions. But provision has at last to be made for the interest of this huge loan, and for the heavy military expenses which it has been resolved to keep up. Some taxes have been already voted, and others are on the point of being so. The greatest discontent prevails here among all people who can think, and who understand political economy, at the prospect. Also those who, without understanding political economy, see that they are to be screwed up very tightly, are grumbling in undertones. There is a very natural contradiction. The people have immense pride in their country and confidence in its resources. They therefore vote with unparalleled alacrity the largest loan which has ever been subscribed. But now they have to prepare to pay for it. They have not calculated upon this at least in detail. They have seen the end without considering the means. Now that the means become clear which the Government had devised, clear heads foresee a time of great suffering and discontent, while those who are more hopeful simply point to America, and say, "See what America did after its great war; cannot France do the same?"—as though France, with all its rigid habits, its stationary population, its restricted limits, and its masses of poor, were in exactly the same condition as America, with all its immense undeveloped resources, its youthful vigour, its increasing population, and its comparative freedom from paupers. I was talking to a Belleville glover the other day, who supplies the English and American markets largely. He said that he would have to emigrate—he could not stand the tax of 20 per cent. on the skins he used—it would ruin his business; it meant a tax of 12 sous on every pair of gloves he made; with such a burden he could not compete with the foreign manufacturer. I pointed out to him what he did not seem to have observed, that there would be a system of drawback by which he would escape payment of duty on goods exported. Still, he said, the immediate necessity of payment involved an increase of capital and considerable losses which he did not see his way to recover in a business which was very severely contested by the foreigner; he would have to go to Brussels. While my friend the glover had greatly overstated the case against himself, the fact is that the French as a whole have not fairly comprehended as yet how enormously they are to be taxed, and how vexatiously the tax will in many cases fall. You have just escaped a tax on matches in England. It is a trifle—the merest trifle—but people saw it to be insupportable and would not have it. They are great match-makers in France, also. You have the wonderful little boxes which are kept about with an indiarubber spring, and which are richly adorned with vigorously coloured pictures—how popular they are. All French matches are to be taxed. Then dogs—a tax of twenty francs on every dog; how will the French like that, for they are mightily attached to their poodles? Then, again, we find articles of luxury extensively overweighted with duty. Petroleum, though but recently introduced, had become a necessity in France. It is to have a duty of 150 per cent. on the value laid on to it. Everything possible which the Finance Minister could think of he has taxed. There is one thing, however, which he has not taxed, and I recommend it to his notice, and also to that of Mr. Lowe—photographs. The numbers of photographs sold every year is prodigious, and the profit on them is also enormous. There may be no excessive profit to the photographer when a private person goes to have his likeness taken, and it may be advisable to exempt such productions from the tax. If you want your portrait taken, you will order two or three dozen copies, and you will pay nothing very extraordinary for it. But the photographs which figure in shop windows, and which are sold in the shops, are very different. A photographer asks Mr. Gladstone to do him the honour to sit to him, or he obtains such an honour from one of the Princesses of the reigning House. Perhaps half a million of copies of the Gladstone photograph will be sold. The photographer can turn it out on the large scale for less than a penny—the public pays for it eighteen pence. There is an enormous profit on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer might well batten. In France, photographs are better and cheaper. The established price of a carte de visite is a franc, and they are sold by millions. Why should not M. Pouyer-Quertier come and take his little share? The public would not pay it; but the photographers would give up an infinitesimal share of their profits. Conceive what gain the photographers are making just now out of the ruins of Paris. The photographs are sold for two, three, or four francs apiece. The dealers order them by the hundred thousand, there is such a demand for them. Why should the photographers in these times of distress have all the profit? Let Mr. Lowe think of it.

It is an event which ought to be chronicled that the letters and newspapers despatched from London this morning have been delivered in Paris to-night. It is the second time that we have had such good luck since the post was re-established. As a rule, even in the best of times, such quick despatch is not known here more than three times a week. The mail which leaves London at night is delivered next forenoon pretty regularly, and it is a good deal to the discredit of the French postal system that we cannot have the same regularity in regard to the mail which leaves London in the morning. The blame is laid upon the harbour at Calais, where there is sometimes a delay. If the mail arrives half an hour late the postal routine of Paris is not elastic enough to allow of a late delivery of letters. The result is that under the Empire we had three days, sometimes four days, in the week practically but one delivery of letters from England. The letters arriving in Paris in the evening were delivered next morning at nine o'clock, while those arriving in the morning were delivered an hour later. Practically it was one issue. And this is the system which now prevails with an occasional exception, such as we have had to-night. M. Rampont, the Postmaster-General, is very energetic, and it is to be hoped that he will inaugurate a better system.

THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.

(*Daily News*, July 10.)

THE harshest military critics of the Volunteers admit that they have contributed to render rifle-shooting in England a national pastime. The martinet who regards the Easter Monday Review as mere playing at soldiers on a large scale never sneers at the Wimbledon gathering. It is impossible to deny that if the Volunteers have much progress to make before they rival the Regulars in discipline and drill, they need fear no comparison with them as marksmen. Indeed, the Volunteers are less soldiers than riflemen. They are better skilled in handling their weapon than in performing the whole series of military duties. A force of which the motto is "Defence, not defiance," ought certainly to be composed of good shots. Whatever shortcomings may be laid to the Volunteer's account, it is happily impossible to charge them with lukewarmness in this the most important of their objects. Nor would they be guilty of undue boasting if they maintained that the higher standard of shooting in the Army is attributable in large measure to the example set by them, and to emulation with a view to achieve feats like those performed at Wimbledon.

While in the first instance the Wimbledon meeting was merely an assemblage of Volunteers bent upon trying their powers as marksmen, it has gradually changed its character. Competition for prizes is still the main business, but it is no longer the sole attraction. A few ardent riflemen care for nothing except the competition itself, and regard the accessories of the gathering as so much superfluous demonstration; yet they constitute a minority which is diminishing year by year. By far the larger number a week at Wimbledon is considered a sort of tangible demonstration of their soldierlike qualities. Life in the Camp is thought to be campaigning. Many a Volunteer who lives in a tent for a few days fancies that he has deserved well of his country. This patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit would be worthy of all respect if displayed under more serious circumstances. It would not be difficult to convert the Wimbledon meeting into a training school for the Volunteers who were ready to encounter the real work of soldiering. Two of the London regiments have earned for themselves the reputation of being thorough masters of the details and duties of camp life, and have actually qualified themselves for entering upon a campaign. These are the Victorias and the London Scottish. They have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Wimbledon gathering to learn how to pitch their tents and observe the rules of war. The time they spend on the Common is no picnic of an exceptionally luxurious and enjoyable description. Their purpose in going thither is to prove that they are crack shots. It is certain, however, that they leave the Camp better soldiers. Why should not others do likewise? At present a body of regular troops prepares the Camp for the occupation of the amateur soldiers, who hope to find in it a new sensation and much enjoyment. But these amateurs would learn a lesson as valuable as any taught by drill sergeant or musketry instructor, if they seriously set themselves to pitch their own tents. They would also discover what life in a camp really meant if they occupied for a few days the tent supplied to the Army, in which everything is arranged according to regulation. The Volunteer tent is the abode of a sybarite, when compared with the ordinary tent in which soldiers find shelter. There would be little difficulty in making this suggestion not only acceptable, but popular. The Council has merely to offer a prize to the regiment or company or squad that lived in camp in the most soldierlike way, in order to arouse a spirit of competition which might be serviceable.

The distinctive characteristic of the Wimbledon gathering consists in its being composed of Volunteers from every portion of the United Kingdom. The Easter Monday Review is purely an English celebration. It is, in fact, a great London holiday, and the majority of those who then go to Brighton are Londoners anxious to obtain relaxation from the regular round of daily toil, and to seek recreation in a new occupation. At Wimbledon, on the other hand, the chief interest is concentrated on the national rifle prize. The contest for the Queen's Prize is rendered the more exciting by the circumstance that the winner becomes the acknowledged rifle champion for the whole country. Still more keen and direct is the struggle which annually takes place for possession of the Elcho Challenge Shield. This is a fair and equitable test of the relative merits of the rifle shots of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Hitherto the trophy of victory has been won by Scotland and England alternately. Last year the representatives of Ireland made a powerful effort to carry off the coveted token of national supremacy, and this effort will doubtless be renewed again with increased vigour, and possibly with better luck. The two Houses of Parliament make Wimbledon the scene of a novel kind of conference between them. Here the one House cannot claim any privilege which the other is reluctant to concede, for good eyesight and firm nerves take no cognizance of the orders of either House. Public Schools take their share in a form of rivalry which leads to results quite as useful as those which flow from proficiency at football and cricket. The competition has another and a more purely commercial side. Minor prizes by the score fall to the lot of the riflemen who has devoted his days and much of his nights as possible to the practice of shooting. It is said that the time devoted to attaining skill as a shot is no unprofitable investment. A certain number of Volunteers perambulate the country, attending all the meetings, and frequently carrying off prizes. If a lively imagination be earned in this fashion, a pretty considerable addition to one's income may at least be secured. The practice is no new one, having been assiduously followed by crack billiard players and by the owners of racing cutters. Yet it points to the weak part in the arrangements, which ought to be designed for exciting rivalry, without introducing any gambling or monetary element.

It is, we suppose, to win glory rather than to carry away cups and purses that Volunteers from Belgium and Canada have arrived. The Belgians ought to be warmly received by the municipal authorities of London and other cities, who are bound in gratitude to make some return for their cordial and flattering reception at Brussels. Far more significant than the Belgian deputation is the arrival of a band of Canadian riflemen to uphold the fame of the Dominion. The Canadians have given practical proof of their ability to defend their soil from the invader. The Volunteers who joined the expedition to the Red River have not only endowed with the daring and pluck which Englishmen delight to admire. Their present undertaking is worthy of commendation.

To cross the Atlantic in order to take part in a rifle match, is to give proof of being thoroughly in earnest. On the whole, the gathering at Wimbledon affords a far pleasanter opportunity of testing the relative merits of rifles than that rashly created by a misguided Potentate to show forth the marvellous performances of the Chassepot.

ALEXANDER DUMAS' EARLY SUCCESSES.

(*Quarterly Review.*)

ON the strength of his handwriting, Dumas is received into the establishment of the Duke of Orleans (afterwards King of the French) as a clerk at sixty pounds a year, and is singularly fortunate in finding amongst his companions of the desks one duly qualified to give him some excellent advice as to his literary projects. We shall quote the best of it, the rather that we suspect Dumas of having placed the results of his own studies and experience in the mouth of his friend:—

"'Whom then ought one to imitate in comedy, tragedy, the drama?' "In the first place, you ought not to imitate at all: you must study. He who follows a guide must necessarily walk behind. Do you wish to walk behind?"—"No." Then study. Write neither comedy, nor tragedy, nor drama; take the passions, the events, the characters; melt them all together in the mould of your imagination, and make statues of Corinthian brass." "What is Corinthian brass?" "You do not know?"—"I know nothing." "You are lucky." "In what respect?" "Because you will learn all by yourself; because you will undergo no levelling process but that of your own intelligence, no rule but that of your own capacity for instruction. Corinthian brass? You must have heard that once upon a time Mummius burned Corinth. If so, you may have read that from the heat of the conflagration, gold, silver, and brass had been melted pell-mell in streams through the streets. Now, the mixture of these three metals, the most precious of all, formed a compound metal, which was called Corinthian brass. Well, he who shall effect, by his genius for comedy, tragedy, and the drama, that which, unconsciously, in his ignorance, in his barbarism, Mummius did for gold, silver, and bronze,—he who shall realize the new poetical inspiration, and melt in a single mould, Eschylus, Shakspeare, and Moliere,—he, my friend, will have discovered a brass as precious as the brass of Corinth."

"I reflected a moment on what Lapagne had said. "What you tell me, I replied, is very fine; and as it is fine it ought to be true." "Are you acquainted with Eschylus?" —"No." "Shakspeare?" —"No." "Moliere?" —Hardly." "Well then, read all that these three have written; when you have read them, read them a second time; when you have read them a second time, learn them by heart—and then—oh, then, you will pass from them to those who proceed from them—to Eschylus to Sophocles, from Sophocles to Euripides, from Euripides to Seneca, from Seneca to Racine, from Racine to Voltaire, and from Voltaire to Chenier. So much for tragedy. Thus, you will be present at this transformation of a race of eagles, ending in parrots.

"'And on whom shall I pass from Shakspeare?'—"From Shakspeare to Schiller."—"And from Schiller?" —"To nobody."—"But Ducis?"—"Oh, don't let us confound Schiller with Ducis: Schiller draws inspiration, Ducis imitates; Schiller remains original: Ducis becomes a copyist, and a bad copyist.

"'Now for Moliere;'—"As to Moliere, if you wish to study something worth the trouble instead of descending, you will ascend from Moliere to Terence, from Terence to Plautus, from Plautus to Aristophanes."

'But Cornaille, you have forgotten him, I fancy?—I do not forget him, I place him by himself, because he is neither an ancient Greek, nor an old Roman. He is a Cordovan, like Lucan; you will see, when you compare them, that his verse has a great resemblance to that of the "Pharsalia."

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"'And in romance, what is to be done?'—"Everything, as with the theatre." "I believed, however, that we had no romances." "What, have you not read in this line?"—"Those of Lesage, of Madame Cottin, and of Pigault-Lebrun." "What was their effect on you?"—"Those of Lesage amused me, those of Madame Cottin made me shed tears, those of Pigault-Lebrun made me laugh." "Then you have read neither Goethe, nor Walter Scott, nor Cooper? Read them.

"'And when I have read them, what am I to make of them?'—"Corinthian brass, as before; only you must endeavour to add a trifling ingredient which is to be found in neither one of them—passion. Goethe will give you poetry, Walter Scott the study of character, Cooper the mysterious grandeur of the prairie, the forest, and the ocean; but as for passion, you will seek for it in vain in any of them."

As an indispensable preparation for the historical romance, he is told to read Joinville, Froissart, Monstrelet, Chatelain, Juvénal des Ursins, Montluc, Saulex-Tavannes, l'Estoile, DuRetz, Saint Simon, Villars, Madame de la Fayette, Richelieu; and he then begs to have a course of poetic reading marked out for him.

"'In the first place, what have you read?'—"Voltaire, Parny, Bertin, Demoustier, Legouvé, Colardeau." "Good. Forget the whole of them. Read, in antiquity, Homer amongst the Romans, Virgil; in the middle age, Dante. It is living marrow that I am now prescribing for you." "And amongst the moderns?"—"Ronsard, Mathurin, Regnier, Milton, Goethe, Uhland, Byron, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, and, above all, a little volume about to appear entitled "Ardre Chenier."'

Dumas' first publication was a volume containing three novels, entitled 'Nouvelles Contemporaines.' He sold four copies, neither more nor less, and having contributed 300 francs (borrowed money) towards the printing, began to turn over in his mind the suggestions of an intelligent publisher: 'Make yourself a name and I will print for you:'—

'There the quotation ends' was the entire question. Make oneself a name. This is the condition imposed on every man who ever made himself one. This is the condition which at the moment when it was imposed on him, he has asked himself despairingly how he was to fulfil. And yet he has fulfilled it. I am no believer in unknown talent, in undiscovered genius. There were reasons for the suicide of Escousse and Lebras. It is a hard thing to say—but neither one nor the other of these two poor madmen, if he had lived, would have had at the end of twenty years of work, the reputation which the epitaph of Beranger conferred upon them.* I therefore seriously set about making myself a name, to sell my books and not print them again at half profits.'

It was as dramatist that he was resolved to make the desiderated name; and the time was singularly opportune, for the innovating and vivifying influences which had transformed and elevated the literature of the Restoration were on the point of extending to the stage,—that stage which had survived the monarchy, survived the republic, survived the first empire, and might have survived the second but for the united and co-operating energies of two master spirits, of whom Dumas took the lead. 'Well, M. de Fontanes have you found me a poet?' was the habitual demand of the would-be Augustus every time he met his improvised Mæcenas. The answer was uniformly in the negative: poetry could not be made to order; poets would not be forthcoming, like armed legions, at the stamp of the iron heel of a despot. Yet they began to crop up abundantly as soon as they were allowed to breathe freely:—

'Their names gave present promise of the immense reverberation they were to produce in the future. Lamartine, Hugo, De Vigny, Sainte Beuve, Méry, Scribe, Barbier, Alfred de Musset, Balzac—these fed with their sap or rather with their blood that large and unique spring of poetry at which the whole nineteenth century, France, Europe, the universe, were to drink. But the movement was not only in this pleiad: an entire soldiery were engaged, co-operating in a general work by particular attacks: it was who should batter the old poetry in breach. Dittmer and Cavé published the Soirées de Neuilly: Vitet, the Barricades and the Etats de Blois: Merimée the "Theatre de Clara Gazul." And observe well that all this was beside the theatre, beside the acting drama, beside the real struggle. The real struggle, it was myself and Hugo—I am speaking chronologically—who were about to engage in it."

This claim is recognised and confirmed by Sir Henry Bulwer (Lord Dalling), writing in the height of the contest between the Classicists and Romanticists, intimately acquainted with both schools and fully imbued with the spirit of the period:

'This (the age of Louis Quatorze) was a great period of the human mind, and, from this period to our own, tragedy has taken but one giant stride. The genius which governed the theatre stood unappalled, when the genius that had founded the throne lay prostrate. The reign of Robespierre did not disturb the rule of Racine. The republican Chenier, erect and firm before the tyranny of Bonaparte, bowed before the tyranny of the Academy. The translations of Ducis were an homage to the genius of Shakspeare but no change in the dramatic art. In M. Delavigne you see the old school modernized, but it is the old school. I pass by M. de Vigny who has written "La Marèchale d'Ancre:" I pass by M. Soulier, who has written "Clotilde:" I pass by the followers to arrive at the chiefs of the new drama, M. Victor Hugo and M. Alexandre Dumas.'†

The bare definition of the rival schools went far in popular opinion to decide the merits of the controversy. Boyle, 'a fair and impartial judge,' was the arbiter of a people with the literary works which, in the actual condition of their habits and modes of faith, are capable of affording them the greatest possible amount of pleasure. Classicism, on the contrary, presents them with the literature which afforded the greatest possible amount of pleasure to their great grandfathers. It was a clear gain to the dramatist to be emancipated from the rigid observance of the unities, to be free to choose subjects from modern history or the ordinary walks of life, to drape them appropriately, and make them talk naturally, instead of being tied to the Greek and Roman models, or rather what passed for Greek and Roman amongst the courtiers of the Grand Monarque. But a revolution in literature and art is as difficult to moderate as a revolution in government: it is idle to play Canute, and say 'thus far shalt thou go and no farther' to the advancing waves of thought: the mind will not be the good; and it was Victor Hugo himself who drew a parallel between the excesses of the Reign of Terror and what he called the nightmares of the new school, as the necessities or inevitable results of progress. The extravagance to which they pushed their doctrine may be collected from the fact that, on the night of their crowning triumph after the first representation of 'Henri Trois,' a party of them formed a ring by joining hands in the *foyer* of the Theatre Français, and danced round the bust of Racine, shouting in chorus, '*Enfonce, Racine! Enfonce, Racine!*' Dumas, to do him justice, never lost his reverence for the best classic models, and in the first of his accepted dramas, 'Christine,' he was obviously still trammelled by their rules. The representation of this play was indefinitely postponed through a theatrical intrigue, which is amusingly detailed in the Memoirs—

'What happened to me during this period of suspense. One of those accidents which only happen to the predestined gave me the subject of Henri Trois as another had given me the subject of Christine. The only cupboard in my bureau was common to Feriose (his fellow-clerk) and me. In it, I kept my paper: he his bottles. One day, whether by inadvertence or to establish the superiority of his rights, he took away the key of this cupboard. Having three or four documents to transcribe, and being out of paper, I repaired to the accountant's office to get some. A volume of Anquetil lay open upon a desk: I cast my eyes mechanically on the page and read what follows.'

What he read was a scene between the Duc de Guise and the Duchesse, in which the Duc compels her to choose between the dagger and the bowl. This led Dumas to study the domestic history of the pair and the manners of the period. The result was the play familiar to English readers as 'Catherine of Cleves:' Its successful, and deserved success, is due to the historical portraits were true and life-like; the tone and manners in perfect keeping with the times; and the leading scenes admirably adapted for effect. The part of the Duchess was played by Mademoiselle Mars, who was the tyrant of the green-room as well as the queen of the stage:—

"'After the reading, I was summoned to the director's cabinet, where I found Mademoiselle Mars, who began with that sort of brutality which was habitual to her!—"Ah, it is you? We must take care not to make the same *bêtises*, as in 'Christine.' "What *bêtises*, Madame?"—"In the distribution of parts."—"True, I had the honour of giving you the part of Christine, and you have not acted it." "That may be: there is a good deal to be said on that subject; but I presume you will play that of the Duchess of Guise."—"Then, you take it?"—"Of course. Was it not intended for me?"—"Certainly, Madame."—"Well then."—"Therefore I thank you most sincerely." Now, the Duc de Guise. To whom do you give the Duc de Guise?'

They differ upon this part and two or three others which Dumas refuses to her freinds—

"'So far so good: now for the page. I play three scenes with him. I give you fair warning that I insist on some one who suits me for this part."—"There is Madame Menjaud, who will be first rate."—"Madame de Menjaud has talent, but she wants the physical qualities for the part."—"Oh, this is too much! And doubtless this part is given too?"—"Yes Madame, it is, to Mademoiselle Louise Despreaux." "Choose for a page!" "Why not? Is she not pretty?"—"Oh, yes, but it is not enough to be pretty." "Has she not talent?" "It may come in time; but make that little girl play the page!" "I am ready to listen to any good reason why she should not."—"Well then, see her in tights; and you will see that she is horribly knockkneed."

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'I made my bow and took my departure, leaving Mademoiselle Mars stupefied. It was the first time an author had held out against her. I must confess, however, that the legs of my page kept running in my head.' The young lady turned out an unexceptional page in all respects; and Dumas explains that the real objection to her was her youth. Mademoiselle Mars at fifty-one did not wish to be brought into close contact with sweet seventeen.

From the moment Dumas took up the position of—

> 'Some youth his parents' wishes doom'd to cross,
> Who pens a stanza when he should engross,

his official superiors lost no opportunity of finding fault with him, and at length the Duc d'Orleans was overpersuaded to write against his name: *Supprimer les gratifications de M. Alexandre Dumas, qui s'occupe de littérature.* Unabashed by this marked disapproval, Dumas, the day before the first performance of his play, boldly presented himself at the Palais Royal and demanded to speak with his royal master. Under the belief that he came by appointment, he was admitted.

"'So, M. Dumas, it is you. What good wind brings you or rather brings you back?"—"Monseigneur, 'Henri Trois' is to be brought out to-morrow, and I came to ask a favour or rather an act of justice, to attend my first representation. During a full year passed since your Highness has been assured that I am a vain, headstrong, foolish fellow: during a full year I have maintained that I am a humble and hardworking poet: you have sided, without hearing me, with my accusers. Haply your Highness should have waited: your Highness judged differently and has not waited. To-morrow the cause comes before the public to be judged. Be present, Monseigneur, at the judgment. This is the prayer I am come to prefer.

"'With the greatest pleasure," replied the Prince, after a brief hesitation, "but unluckily it is impossible, for I have twenty or thirty princes and princesses to dinner to-morrow." "Does your Highness believe that the first performance of 'Henri Trois' would be a curious spectacle to offer to these princes and princesses?" "How can I offer to them? The dinner is at six and the performance begins at seven."—"Let Monseigneur put on the dinner an hour, I will put off 'Henri Trois' an hour. Your Highness will have three hours to satisfy the appetites of your august guests." "But where shall I put them, I have only three boxes?"—"I have requested the administration not to d